

Polit. Campaign Prot 127.

JOURNAL

OF THE

CAMPAIGN

ON THE

COAST OF FRANCE,

1758. *L*

The SECOND EDITION,

With an additional PLAN.

L O N D O N :

Printed and Sold by J. TOWNSEND, at the Corner
of White Friars Gateway, in Fleet-Street.

M.DCC.LVIII.

(Price Two Shillings.)

JOURNAL

CAMPAIN



COMPTROLLER

THE ADMIRALTY

WHITEHALL

LONDON

1800



JOURNAL

OF THE

CAMPAIGN, &c.



THE Nation had been accustomed to disappointment ; but it was not yet insensible of disgrace. Much treasure had been expended, and a great deal of honour lost. The people complained of misconduct, and clamoured for trials which produced no satisfaction. They did not, therefore, despair of seeing the national glory once more retrieved ; of seeing the national interest steadily pursued, under a wise and upright administration. They cheerfully granted an immense supply for the occasions of the public, in confidence that no part of it would be lavished away among the tools of corruption, but that it would be wisely disbursed in the prosecution of necessary measures ; and that the war would be maintained

A

tained

2 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

tained on truly British principles. The ministry acted up to the expectation of the public: They concerted a new plan for distressing the enemy: They made every preparation that prudence and foresight could suggest for ensuring success: They appointed commanders of approved honour and ability; and as the word *Expedition* was, from the late miscarriage, become a term of ridicule and reproach, they now discarded it in favour of the word *Enterprize*. A strong squadron of ships being prepared at Spithead, and a sufficient number of transports provided, orders were issued for assembling a body of troops on the Isle of Wight; and in the beginning of May, all the corps that composed this body, were in motion: A battering train of artillery, and all the ordnance proper for such an armament, had already been embarked at the Tower, and conveyed to Portsmouth in nine transports.

On the sixteenth day of the month the army, consisting of sixteen battalions and three companies of artillery, was formed on the Isle of Wight; but the nine troops of Light-horse were left on the Portsmouth side, for the conveniency of easier embarkation.

MILITARY

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN
MILITARY
ORDERS and INSTRUCTIONS

Relating to the

FIRST ENTERPRIZE.

May 18, 1758.

PAROLE *Newport*, by lord George Sackville.

Major general for to-morrow, major general Waldgrave.

Field officers of the piquets: Guards, colonel lord Frederick Cavendish: Right, lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby: Left, lieutenant colonel Gore.

Major of brigade, major Vaughan.

The regiments that want powder and ball for completing their 36 rounds for exercise, must make returns by to-morrow morning of the quantity wanted, that application may be made for it.

As it was intended by the late establishment, that officers should be posted in battalions with their companies, they are therefore to observe that order in this camp, notwithstanding a general order for it, is not yet given out.

The quarter master general is to take care no necessary houses, sutling tents, &c. are made out of their proper places.

4 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

A report of men absent from roll-calling, to be sent to the general of the day; these reports to be signed by the commanding officers of regiments.

Newport guard, fuzileers. West Cowes guard, fuzileers. Adjutants, ditto.

May 19.

Parole *Portsmouth*, by lord George Sackville.

Major general of this day, major general Mostyn; to-morrow, general Dury.

Piquets this night: For the right, lieutenant colonel Wilkinfon: Left, major Mac Dowal.

Major of brigade, major Preston; to-morrow, major Wright.

That the troops may be the sooner ready for service, the commanding officers of regiments are to order the recruits, and new men, to be instructed in the platoon exercise only; and when the regiments are under arms, they are to confine themselves to their firings and marchings, and their officers to be taught their proper distances; that confusion may be prevented when ordered to form.

The standing orders are so clear and distinct, in regard to the signals which are to be given by the drum for the different movements, that it is unnecessary to repeat them: Silence, steadiness, and attention, are so essential to discipline, that observance of them is recommended in the strongest manner to the officers.

The major generals are to report to-morrow morning, how far the duke of Marlborough's orders about compleating the 39 rounds, is complied with; and also, what spare powder and ball each regiment has for exercise.

The soldiers must not be too much harrassed by being kept long under arms.

No

No regiment to be out above two hours and a half at one time; and those unnecessary and unsoldier-like delays of parading, must be laid aside.

The brigade of guards to be under arms to-morrow at seven o'clock.

Reports to be made, what regiments are provided with hospitals.

Divine service to be performed on Wednesdays and Fridays, as well as on Sundays.

The tools above the proportion of 18 spades, 10 shovels, and 10 pick-axes, delivered to the regiments, to be returned to the quarter-master of lord Charles Hay's regiment, this evening by five o'clock.

The dates of the commissions of field officers, to be given in to-morrow morning at orderly time.

Newport guard to-morrow morning, the duke of Richmond's. Adjutants, ditto.

May 20th

Parole *Lewis*, by lord George Sackville.

Major general for to-morrow, general Boscawen.

Field officers for the piquets: Guards, lieutenant colonel Campbell: Right wing, lieutenant colonel Ruffaine: Left wing, major Preston.

Major of brigade for to-morrow, major Fowler.

The lieutenant colonel and the major to receive their orders from the colonel of the piquets, in regard to the rounds, &c. They are to report to him, and the colonel to report to the major general of the day, for the future.

All out guards to be done by detachment.

All returns from brigades to be sent to the major of brigade of the day.

The grand parole to be in the front of lord Charles Hay's regiment.

6 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

May 21.

Parole *Chester*.

Major general for to-morrow, major general Dury.

Field officers of the piquet to-night: Line, colonel Griffin, lieutenant colonel Sorell: Guards, lieutenant colonel Forester, major Dalhault.

Major of brigades for to-morrow, major Preston.

That the deliveries of bread, wood, straw, and forage, may be more regular, the troops will receive in the following order:

The brigade of guards, the first brigade of foot, royal Welch fuzileers, and Lambton's, will receive three days bread on Wednesday next, and continue to receive it regularly every third day.

The above regiments will receive their wood and forage on Tuesdays and Fridays, and their straw on Fridays.

The first battalion of the guards will be at the magazine at seven o'clock in the morning, and each of the other battalions and regiments half an hour later than the other, according to the following order:

Third regiment of guards, Bentnick's, Home's, Manners's, Talbot's, Welch fuzileers, and Lambton's.

The artillery, and the rest of the line, in the same manner will receive bread on Thursday next; wood and forage on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and straw on Saturdays; beginning to forage at the same hours, and observing the same interval of time between every battalion as above, according to the following order:

Artillery, Kingsley's, Loudon's, Wolfe's, Cornwallis's, Effingham's, Richmond's, and Hay's: The quarter master will settle with the several companies, that the regiments may be compleated with bread, forage,

forage, &c. to the abovementioned days of delivery.

A guard of a lieutenant and 50 men, from the first regiment of foot-guards, to be in readiness to mount guard for the duke of Marlborough.

May 22.

Parole Southampton, by his grace the duke of Marlborough.

Lieutenant general of the day, lord George Sackville.

Major general for to-morrow, major general Mof-tyn.

Field officers of the piquet for the night: Lieutenant colonel Lambert, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Parson, major Marly.

Major of brigades, major Wright.

It is the duke of Marlborough's order, that the troops prepare to embark on the first notice.

A return of the number of sick of the several regiments, that are not fit to embark, to be given in to-morrow.

The number of horses that are allowed to embark, is as follows:

A lieutenant general	4.	Engineers	3.
A major general	3.	Commanding officer	1.
Adjutant general	2.	Major	1.
Quart. mast. general	} 4.	Adjutant	1.
and assistant		Quarter master	1.
Major of brigades	1.	Aid de camp	1.
Artillery officers	3.		

The duke of Marlborough will order forage from the magazine, for such horses as may be left behind.

Colonel Talbot's regiment is to remain in camp till further orders.

All the regiments to-morrow morning and evening, to practice firing with ball at a mark, particularly the recruits.

8 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

The regiments are to send to Dodinhamhard, within three fields of the left of the line, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, for their powder for cartridges.

The quarter masters of regiments to give receipts of the quantity they receive.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, May 23.

Parole London.

For to-morrow, major general Walgrave.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Maitland, colonel lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant colonel Irvine, major Remmington.

Major of brigade: Guards, major Cowper: Line, major Fowler.

The brigade of guards, and first brigade of the line, to begin the embarkation.

There will be a waggon per company at the head of the brigades of guards, to-morrow morning at five o'clock, to receive the baggage of the guards, which must be at Cowes at nine o'clock, in order to be put on board immediately: The waggons will return to the first brigade of the line as soon as they are unloaded, and the baggage of the brigade must be at Cowes by two o'clock in the afternoon.

The commanding officers of regiments are desired to take care, that as little baggage as possible be sent on board: All that is unnecessary is to be left here till the return of the regiments into this camp.

A lieutenant and ensign, with 50 men from each regiment of foot-guards, and a captain from the brigades, to march as a guard to the baggage.

A captain, two subalterns, and 50 men from each regiment of the line, ordered to embark, in like manner to guard the baggage of their respective brigades.

An officer belonging to one of the companies of each ship, to attend the embarkation of the baggage.

The

The baggage of each company to be kept as distinct as possible.

The brigade of guards to be at Cowes on Thursday morning at five o'clock.

The first brigade of the line to be there at seven.

Three waggons to be there, of each regiment, on Thursday morning by day-break, to carry the men and officers on board.

The quarter master general will attend, to shew the proper place of embarkation.

No man to be admitted to come on shore, without leave in writing from a field officer of the regiment.

The quarter masters of the regiments are to take care to have all small receipts for wood, straw, and forage, and give general ones; and likewise to pay for their bread.

There will be to-morrow at 11 o'clock, 40 sheep and two bullocks, at Hutt's Lake, where the men will be supplied much cheaper than at the market.

The brigade of the guards, and the first brigade of the line, to do no duty after to-day.

Colonel Talbot's regiment will take the duke of Marlborough's guards till further orders.

Returns to be given, to the adjutant general, as soon as the troops embark.

The first regiment of guards.	{	Ships names : Richard and Ann u, the
		Ward f. The masters names : John Weatherborn, — Constable. Tonnage, 326, 301; total, 627. Colours to both : Red, main-topmast-head.

Coldstream regiment.	{	Ships names : The Ruby f, Martilar u.
		Masters names : John Bee, Nicholas Parbain, Tonnage, 361, 241; total, 602.

Third regim. of guards.	{	Ships names : True Britain f, Betty u.
		Masters names : John Major, Matthew Sneer. Tonnage, 360, 270; total, 630.
		Colours ; Blue, main-topmast-head.

Ships

10 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

- Kingsley's regiment.** { Ships names: John and Mary f, the Anson u. Masters names: John Junk, Jonas English. Tonnage, 359, 403; total, 762. Colours: White, at the fore-top-mast-head.
- Welch fuzi-leers.** { Ships names: Isabel and Mary f, Friends Goodwill u. Masters names: John Briggs, Robert Cool. Tonnage, 321, 341; total, 662. Colours: Red and white, at the mizen-top-mast-head.
- Cornwallis's regiment.** { Ships names: Eagle f, Spencer u. Masters names: John Kitchin, John Hudson. Tonnage, 346, 312; total, 658. Colours: Red, at the mizen-top-mast-head.
- Holmes's.** { Ships names: Industry f, Speedwell u. Masters names: Robert Turning, George Adison. Tonnage, 348, 335; total, 781. Colours: Blue, at the fore-top-mast-head.
- Loudon's.** { Ships names: Ann and Mary f, the Concord u. Masters names: John Bays, William Royton. Tonnage, 348, 335; total, 683. Colours: White, at mizen-top-mast-head.
- Lord Charles Hay's regi-ment.** { Ships names: Sea Flower, Hugh, Peggy Hugh. Masters names: Christopher Wilson, Thomas Powley, Thomas Gray. Tonnage, 278, 204, 280; total, 762. Colours: Blue, at the mizen-top-mast-head.
- Effingham's.** { Ships names: Ranger f, Bender u. Masters names: William Hunter, John Dilton. Tonnage, 356, 874; total, 730. Colours: Red and white, at the mizen-top-mast-head.
- Manners's.** { Ships names: Elizabeth and Hugh (2), Lion f. Masters names: Thomas Simp-son,

- Manners's. { son, Thomas Johnson. Tonnage, 333,
333; total, 666. Colours: Red and
blue, at the main-top-mast-head.
- Wolfe's { Ships names: Elizabeth Hugh (1), Ex-
change f (1). Masters names: Hen-
ry Titterton, William Davidson. Ton-
nage, 224, 370; total, 594. Colours:
Red and white, at the fore-top-mast-head.
- Lambton's. { Ships names: Mary f (5), Constant
James II. u. Masters names: Tho-
mas Holdave, Walter Wadnis. Ton-
nage, 383, 279; total, 662. Colours:
Red and blue, at the fore-top-mast-head.
- Richmond's. { Ships names: Samuel and John f,
Dragon u, John and Frances. Ma-
sters names: Samuel Broderic, William
Clark, William Trott. Tonnage, 304,
309, 195; total, 799. Colours: Red,
and blue, at the mizen-top-mast-head.
- General bag- { Ships names: Magnanimity, Brother.
gage. { Masters names: John Distant, Robert
Salmon. Tonnage, 329, 245; total,
574. Colours: Blue and white, at the
main-top-mast-head.
- The Duke { Ships name: Thomas and Mary. Ma-
of Marlbo- { ster's name: Thomas Scorsforth. Ton-
rough's bag, { nage, 256. Colours: A red vane, at
gage. { the mizen-top-mast-head.

Hospital-ship, the King of Prussia.

The ships marked f: are intended for the com-
manding officers.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, May 24.

Parole *York*.

For to-morrow, major general Boscawen.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel
Brudenell: Line, colonel duke of Richmond, lieu-
tenant colonel Reed, major Dundas.

Majors

12 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Majors of brigade: Cooper, Preston.

A return to be given in to the adjutant general, of the number of horses to be left behind.

The commissary general to report, what quantity of forage remains in the magazines in the island.

The sick left behind must remain in the regimental hospitals here, unless some more convenient place can be found for them: And Mr. Blyth, the apothecary, with two mates, are to be left to take care of them.

A careful non-commissioned officer to be left with the sick of each regiment, with a month's pay in advance for each. A captain and subaltern of Talbot's, to have the care of the whole.

The regimental blankets to be sent, the evening before the regiments march, to the magazine at Newport. The two brigades that march to-morrow, to send theirs this evening; and the quarter master to deliver them, and take up their receipts from the director of the hospital.

The surgeon of each regiment that embarks, to provide one nurse for the hospital-ship; a sober woman that has no child to carry with her: Each of them will be provided with a compleat sett of bedding, and the king's allowance of diet, and six-pence a-day of wages; and the director will advance to each of them, five shillings in part of their pay, when they shall embark.

The surgeon to deliver back the bedding that is not in use for the sick.

The regiments to deliver the entrenching tools they receive, to the stores at Newport, this evening.

No more than four women to be allowed for each company on board the transports.

The baggage of the second brigade of foot, to march so, as to arrive at Cowes on Thursday morning at nine o'clock. The baggage of the third brigade to be at Cowes at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The

The second brigade will be at Cowes, and ready to embark, at five o'clock on Friday morning. The third brigade to march two hours after the second: The second and third brigades to do no duty after to-day.

The horses allowed to be embarked for the commanding officers, majors, adjutants, quarter masters, majors of brigades, ensigns, and artillery officers, to embark at Cowes, on Friday at nine o'clock.

The general officers, aid de camp, quarter master, and adjutant general, and volunteers, to embark on Saturday at Cowes, at 10 o'clock.

The Brethren transport is reserved for occasional service.

The general officers will embark on board such ships of war as will be appointed for them, nearest their respective brigades.

The surgeon of each regiment to attend doctor Wintringham, this evening at six o'clock, at the coffee-house; they will bring along with them, the state of the sick that are to be left behind.

Effingham's regiment to relieve the guards at Cowes to-morrow morning.

The quarter masters of regiments to pay for the waggons, ordered to carry the baggage from camp to Cowes, which will be repaid them by the quarter master general.

As the preservation of men's healths depends chiefly upon cleanliness, keeping as much as possible upon deck, and supplying the place which the soldiers occupy with fresh air; the men, as usual, are to change their linen twice a-week; to comb their hair every day; to swab between decks; and carefully to sweep out their berths in the morning: To do which effectually, their bedding, knapsacks and habersacks, and all their necessaries, are to be brought upon deck: The serjeant of each squade to be answerable for the exact performance of this: The berths therefore of a squade,

14 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

squads, to be contiguous; all to be clear and clean before eight o'clock in the morning: And if the ship have no ventilator, an air-sail must be used immediately after the berths are cleaned, and to be continued during the day, if possible, supplying fresh air.

At nine o'clock, a subaltern officer to visit between decks, that he may be the better judge of the order, &c. that they are kept in; every person to be upon deck, whose health will permit of it, when he visits: He is likewise to visit at seven o'clock every evening, and each time to report to the commanding officer of each transport.

The men on board to be divided into two watches, one of which is to be kept on deck, with a captain and two subalterns to command them, where there are officers sufficient. Proper centries to be placed upon deck, while at anchor, to prevent any boats coming with spirits, and to hinder any soldier going on shore without leave.

As soon as the troops embark, the commanding officer of each regiment, and of each transport, should order the master to give in, an exact return of what provisions they have on board for the troops; and what quantity of wine, cyder, small-beer, and spirits; and in case they find or suspect a deficiency for the voyage, or that any part of the above provisions are not wholesome; they are to report it to the commander in chief. As soon as the men are on board, all gun-powder, or other ammunition, whether in barrels, cartridges, or otherwise, to be stowed up close, where no fire or candle are to be brought. Centries to be posted on deck, and in the orlop; and not to suffer the men to smoke there, or to make use of a candle but in a lantern.

Ports to be kept open as much as possible; but as the masters of the ships are the best judges when it can be done with safety, the commanding officer of the watch must be directed by him, putting him often in

in mind of it. If there is no vinegar allowed on board the transport, for moistening and sprinkling between decks, it is recommended to the commanding officer to buy some, as nothing tends more to the preservation of men's healths; and pitch barrels likewise to be burnt between decks twice a week.

No officer to go from his regiment on board men of war, but such as the general gives leave to; nor to quit their transport after their regiments embark, without leave from the commanding officer.

The soldiers are not allowed to take dogs on board.

No soldier to be allowed to row in a boat, unless when double the number of sailors contribute to man them; accidents having frequently happened from the unskillfulness of a soldier, and violence of the winds and tides. The commanding officer on board each transport, is to take care that the arms be stowed, as to be ready on the first call. A centinel to be posted at the cook-room door, to preserve order and regularity there; and a serjeant to be appointed to see the fire put out safely, at the hour ordered; and no person be admitted to kindle it again in the night, unless ordered by the officer of the guard. If a transport, being separated from the fleet, should be attacked by a privateer, so as not to be able to get off, the transport must endeavour to board her. Every commanding officer to take a sufficient quantity of oil, to preserve the arms from the effect of sea air, and salt water. When spirits are delivered to the men, instead of beer, it is to be mixed with water before it is delivered. An officer is always to be present when provisions are to be delivered to the men, taking care they are regularly served by messes: No man to be allowed to sell any part of it.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, May 25.

Parole *Oxford*.

For to-morrow, major general Elliot.

Piquets

16 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Piquets this night, lieutenant colonel Wilkinson, Major of brigade, major Preston.

The commanding officers on board each transport, to be assisting towards the navigation of the ship, when the master shall desire it: He will comply with such parts of the instructions, given to the said master by the commander in chief of the ships of war, as relate to the conduct of the troops.

The commanding officers will take charge of the sealed directions that will be issued by the commodore, for the conduct of the transports in case of separation, which they must not open or deliver to the master, unless in case of such separation.

The commanding officers will be answerable that the troops embark in the said transports, with the flat-bottom'd boats, and do no injury to the said boats in any respect; they must not be permitted to sit in them.

The baggage of the two brigades, which march to-morrow morning, must fall in the rear of the whole. The Betty transport, Matthew Skelton master, is appointed for the baggage of the general officers, instead of the Magnanimity.

The regimental horses that are to be put on board to-morrow, are to be embarked by brigades, and to receive their orders from colonel Watson.

The baggage of the fourth brigade, and the artillery, to be at Cowes by 12 o'clock to-morrow morning. The fourth brigade, and the artillery, to be at Cowes by six o'clock on Saturday morning, in order to embark.

The fourth brigade to do no duty after to-day.

The major of brigade to embark with the general officers.

After orders for the 24th, past nine at night.

His grace the duke of Marlborough will allow to every five horses left behind, one battman and no more, to remain here to take care of them.

Head

Head Quarters at CARISBROOK, May 26.

Parole *Winchester*.

A return to be given to the adjutant general, immediately, of the number of horses the general and staff officers will leave behind.

The fourth brigade will march in the rear of the artillery to-morrow

A lieutenant and 30 men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to be sent as a guard on board the King of Prussia, as soon as the embarkation is compleated; this duty will be done by detachments from the whole.

On board the ESSEX, ST. HELENS, May 29.

Parole *King George*.

The brigade of guards to be readiness to disembark the first, they will take with them two days provisions, as few necessaries as possible, and to every eight men one tent. The officers will take soldiers tents only, till they can establish themselves on shore. The officers while on board, to see in what manner the tents can be most conveniently carried by the men.

Bentinck's regiment to prepare for disembarkation at the same time, and in the same manner.

Ten companies of grenadiers compleated to one 100, rank and file each, to be in readiness to disembark.

The guards and Bentinck's grenadiers remain with their battalions; so that the grenadiers of every other battalion (excepting Richmond's as the youngest) will prepare for the service.

The grenadiers to be divided into two battalions: Major general Mostyn to command Benntick's regiment, and the grenadiers. Field officer: Colonel Lambton for the whole. Lieutenant colonel Beckwith and major Goodrick for the first. Lieutenant

B

colonel

colonel Ady and major Ramsey for the second, they being field officers next for duty, whose regiments are not of the first embarkation.

Ten light six-pounders to be in readiness to embark with the first troops, with as many rounds as can be carried with each. Ten artillery men to each gun, with officers in proportion. The regiments that want flints, exclusive of the guards, to send for two to each man, to lieutenant colonel Desaguliers, on board the Venus. The light troops will send for two for their carbines, and two for their pistols.

Intrenching tools, and cheveaux de frize, to be held in readiness for disembarkation, in case they are wanted.

If for advantage of distributing orders more expeditiously, signals shall be made at any time, as expressed in the signal paper, for calling officers on board the ships of war leading the second division of the fleet; the officers of the army in the ships of that division, as specified in the form of sailing, are to repair on board that ship of war accordingly.

As soon as the fleet shall be ordered to anchor, after the signal, a flag chequered, red and white at the fore-top-gallant mast-head, of the commander in chief has been made; the commanding officer on board each transport, is to assist, and recommend to the masters, getting out their boats, for any service that may be required.

On the signal made by a white flag, with a red cross at the fore-top-mast-head; the transports carrying the grenadiers of the different regiments are to be removed up from their stations, appointed by the former order of sailing, and to be anchored a-head, or otherwise, as near as convenient round the Effex. Those transports are to wear, on that occasion a navy jack at the fore-top-mast-head to distinguish them. The commanding officer on board each transport, to conform to such orders as shall be signified to them from

from the commander in chief, of the ships of war, relative to their disembarkation. An engineer to go with the first disembarkation. The commanding officers to recommend to the masters, to keep the transports of their respective regiments, as much together as possible.

The duke of Marlborough strongly recommends to the troops, to keep their fire till they come as near the enemy as possible, and to use their bayonets on every proper occasion.

When the troops are landed, it will be absolutely necessary to prevent all kind of disorder and irregularity, by keeping up the strictest discipline. Whoever upon this occasion shall quit his post, plunder, or maraud, will be punished in the severest manner. But the duke of Marlborough trusts so far to the spirit and zeal of the troops, that he is persuaded, that their regard to their own honour, and the service of their king and country, will be the strongest motives to induce every man to do his duty.

FRANCE, CANCELLE, June 6.

Parole *St. George*.

The brigade of guards, Bentinck's, Manners's, Home's, the 2d battalion of grenadiers, to encamp immediately in the front of the village, on the ground which colonel Watson will shew them. The quarter master of the brigades to attend them immediately.

For the day: Major general Waldgrave.

Piquets this night: Guards, colonel lord Frederick Cavendish. Line, lieutenant colonel Robinson, major Napier.

Major of brigades: Guards, major Cooper: Line, major Vaughan.

The army marches to-morrow in two columns. The generall beats at day break the *assembly* at half an hour

after, and march immediately. The first column, consisting of the brigade of guards, the second battalion of grenadiers, and the first brigade, march from the left, as they are encamped.

Lieutenant general lord George Sackville will lead this column.

The second column consisting of the second and fourth brigades, march likewise from the left. Lieutenant general lord Ancram leads this column.

The third brigade to be left, with major general Boscawen, in their present camp, to bring up the heavy cannon, and form the intrenchments. The light dragoons march out with the first column. The quarter master general will order proper guides at the head of each column, and will deliver the march routes to the general officers.

The major general of the day to reconnoitre immediately the village of Ballatte and La Chustieres, and if practicable, as far as L'Angotiere, making proper posts at each from the piquets of the second column, that will join their corps on their march to-morrow.

Serjeant Loyd, of the first regiment of foot-guards, is appointed provost: The order is again repeated against marauding: The provost will have orders to take up such offenders and hang them without further trial.

Six hundred workmen from the third brigade, with four officers for every 400 men, and non-commissioned officers in proportion, to parade at the windmill, at four o'clock this afternoon; they will receive their orders from the chief engineer, in regard to the intrenchment to be made: A field officer for this duty. The same number to parade to-morrow by day-break. The tools to be lodged at the quarter guard of the brigade.

The major general of the day, to report what advanced piquets they may think necessary: They will send constant patroles.

Two hundred pioneers, and officers in proportion, to march in the front of the second column to-morrow, and 100 in the front of the first: A quarter master from each column, to apply this evening for tools, to the quarter master general, at head quarters, at six o'clock.

The piquets immediately to relieve those detachments already made.

Head quarters at PARAME, June 7.

Parole London.

For the day: Major general Elliot.

Piquets for this night: Colonel duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby, major Maxwell: Major of brigade, major Preston.

Lieutenant colonel marquiss of Blandford, lieutenant colonel Cunningham, and lieutenant colonel Brown, when they carry his grace the duke of Marlborough's orders are to be obeyed as aids de camp.

The major of brigades to encamp with the brigades. The strictest discipline to be observed in camp, as the troops are now so near the enemy. No man to stir out of camp without leave from a field officer, in writing of the regiments he belongs to.

A subaltern officer and a proper number of men to be sent at a time for water. The provost to go his rounds regularly. The rolls to be called every hour by an officer of the company.

The arms to be put in proper order immediately.

The pioneers to join their regiments, and deliver their intrenching tools to the quarter guards of their respective regiments: The officer being answerable for their being taken care of.

Major general Elliot will order the bread and cattle to be distributed to the regiments, in the manner he shall think most equal. Four piquets, and two

hundred grenadiers to be advanced. Major general Elliot will post them.

Camp at PARAME, June 8.

Parole York.

All officers to remain in camp, and not to stir from thence unless ordered upon duty, or by the duke of Marlborough's leave.

For the day, major general Mostyn.

Piquets: Lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant colonel Ruffaine, major Preston. Major Vaughan, brigade major.

The duke of Marlborough's guard, and the provost's guard, to be relieved immediately. The 200 grenadiers advanced, to be relieved at gun-fire.

The first battalion of the guards to be advanced and lie on their arms, at the Windmill, in front of the church of Parame: The major of the day will post them; they will march at gun-firing. The two piquets now there, will return to camp as soon as they arrive. The line to lie accoutred in their tents, and be ready to turn out at a minute's warning.

The regiments may send an officer with a proper number of men with arms, to the neighbouring villages in search of provisions.

The officers will see that the inhabitants do not suffer otherwise; but the men must be provided for: The commanding officers of the regiments will take care that what they bring to the quarter guards of their respective regiments, be equally distributed among them.

After orders, past nine o'clock.

Two hundred pioneers from the first and fourth brigades, with a captain and four subalterns, and non-commissioned officers in proportion to every 100, to parade to-morrow morning at six o'clock, at the head

head of Richmond's A detachment from the first and fourth brigades, consisting of 500 men, with a captain and two subalterns, and non-commissioned officers in proportion to every 100, to parade at the same time and place, to cover the working party. They will be conducted and receive their orders from the quarter master general, and captain Brome. Lieutenant colonel Irwin on this command.

Head quarters at PARAME, June 9, 8 o'clock.

A general court-martial of the line, to assemble immediately at the president's tent, to try all prisoners that shall be brought before them.

Colonel duke of Richmond, president: Lieutenant colonel Parker, and major Prescott, field officers: Ten captains. Capt. Dickens, of the first regiment of guards, judge-advocate. All evidences to attend.

Nine o'clock.

A subaltern officer from each regiment, with two men per tent, to be in readiness to go to the fort Rotenau, upon the right of the camp, as soon as bread and provisions arrive.

The major of brigade of the day, will acquaint the regiments when they arrive, and will assemble and conduct them.

The general court-martial of the guards, of which colonel Caesar was president, is dissolved. The captain's post at la Bardouleye, to be relieved by detachment: They will parade at four this evening, at the head of Richmond's, and march immediately after: The captain will come to the adjutant general for his orders. The corporal of that post will conduct them.

Head

24 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Head Quarters at PARAME, June 9.

Parole *Canterbury*.

For the day : Major general Waldgrave.

Piquets for this night : Lieutenant colonel Tatton, major Remington.

Major of brigade : Major Wright.

A detachment of 500 men, with officers in proportion, to take the post at gun-fire which the guards possessed last night; Major Dundas, to have this command. They will parade at the head of Richmond's: The 100 men now there, of the guards, will then return to camp. The major general of the day will post this detachment, and the piquets, at gun-fire. The ordinary guards, and the 200 grenadiers, to be relieved immediately.

Loudon's gives the duke's guard of one subaltern, one serjeant, one corporal, and 30 private. Hay's gives the provost's guard of one subaltern, one serjeant, one corporal, and 30 private.

After orders past 11 o'clock.

The quarter masters to give in immediately a return to the major of brigade of the day, of the quantity of bread wanting for their effectives; who, according to those returns, when he conducts the men there, will make the distribution equally. Major Wright will deliver it. The two men per tent to be without arms. Each sack weighs 100 pounds. This party to be paraded to-morrow morning at four o'clock, at the head of Richmond's.

Head quarters at PARAME, June 10.

The fourth brigade, the battalion of the guards, and the grenadiers, will march in the following order: The brigade will lead from the left; then the
batta-

battalion of grenadiers, with the heavy artillery in the rear: The guards will close the march.

The detachment at the mill, and the grenadiers in the church, will receive their orders from major general Elliot.

The detachment of the light troops upon the right of the wind-mill post, to send an orderly man to attend upon major general Elliot, at the mill.

All piquets, and other detachments, to be called in immediately.

Head quarters at CANCALLE, June 10.

Parole Dover.

For the day: Major general Boscawen.

Piquets for the night: Colonel Caesar, lieutenant colonel Poole, major Eustace.

Major of brigade: Fowler.

The fourth brigade to be in readiness to embark to-morrow morning at eight o'clock; the light horse at 10.

The major general of the day will post the piquets for the security of the camp. The three first brigades give a captain, with a subaltern and non commissioned officers in proportion, and 150 men per regiment, to work at the forts to-morrow. They will receive their directions from the chief engineer, and assemble at five o'clock at the windmill: Major Napier the field officer for this command.

The surgeons to attend Doctor Wintringham and Mr. Currin, to-morrow morning, with the sick of their regiment which they propose sending on board the hospital-ship, by eight o'clock, at the house in the village nearest the fort. The provost guard to be relieved immediately.

Head quarters at CANCALLE, June 11.

(5 o'clock in the morning.)

The fourth brigade to embark immediately.

June

26 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

June 11, 10 o'clock.

A general court-martial of the second brigade, to assemble at the president's tent, to try all prisoners that shall be brought. Colonel Lambton, president: Lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby, major Ramsey, 10 captains: If there should not be captains enough of that brigade, the other two must furnish the number wanting, and they will be allowed a duty. Captain Dickens, of the first regiment of guards, advocate.

Head quarters at CANCELLE, June 11.

Parole Portsmouth.

For the day: Major general Elliot.

Brigade majors: Cooper, Vaughan.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Pearson: Line, lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant colonel Campbell, and major Maxwell.

A general court-martial of the guards to assemble at the president's tent, when the judge-advocate will be ready to try Charles Finley, of lieutenant colonel Campbell's company, of the third regiment of guards: Colonel Griffin, president, captain Dickens, judge-advocate. The guards to be relieved immediately.

Lieutenant colonel Cary, of the first regiment of foot guards, having lost a gold repeating watch at lord Ancram's quarters, at Parame camp, will give 10 guineas reward to whoever shall bring it to him. The major general of the day to post the piquets. The regiments that want bread may apply for one day's bread and provisions to Mr. Taylor, near the fort. No man to stir out of camp after retreat beating. The men to lie accoutred, and ready to turn out at the first order. The brigades and grenadiers, to be ready to embark to-morrow morning by day-break; beginning with the third, then the second, then the first, then the

the grenadiers; and, last of all, the brigade of guards. All the horses, belonging to the generals and officers, to be embarked as soon as possible. No French horses to be embarked, as they will make confusion on board the transports, being all stone horses.

A detachment with a captain, with officers and noncommissioned in proportion, and 100 men without arms, to attend commodore Howe's orders, and be assisting in the embarkation. A serjeant and 12 men to attend Mr. du Verney upon the beach, to assist the embarkation of the duke of Marlborough's horses.

On board the Essex, June 13.

Parole Essex.

The regiments to give in immediately a return, to the adjutant general, of the sick and missing. The major generals are to order, that the arms and ammunition of their respective brigades be immediately inspected: The arms to be put in the best order possible: The state of the ammunition to be reported.

The major generals are to enquire what number of men were left behind, in the transports upon the last disembarkation; and what number of soldiers were permitted to go ashore without arms.

The general court-martial, of which the duke of Richmond is president, will continue their proceedings on board the Samuel and John transport: The judge-advocate will take care, that all evidences, and the prisoners who are now under the care of their respective regiments, do attend,

On board the Essex, June 14.

Parole, Prince Ferdinand,

The commanding officer on board each transport is not to allow any fresh water to be made use of for washing of linen; as complaints have been made that it begins to fall short.

The

28. JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

The commanding officers of regiments are immediately to apply to the comptroller of the ordnance, on board the Venus transport, for cartridges to compleat to 36 rounds. The great irregularities committed by the soldiers, when on shore, must be prevented for the future; and the duke of Marlborough does not doubt, but that the regular attendance of officers, at the frequent roll callings that are ordered, must detect all offenders: His grace therefore expects, that the commanding officers will give particular attention to that part of their duty.

The brigade of guards to be in readiness to disembark, when ordered; and 10 companies of grenadiers to support them: The 10 oldest companies for this service. Field officers: Colonel, duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Scott, major Preston, for the first battalion: Lieutenant colonel William Wilkinson, major Dalhaut, for the second.

No man to go on shore without arms, without the particular leave first had of the major general commanding the brigade.

CANCALLE BAY, on board the
ESSEX, June 14.

William Stopwood, of captain Revel's company, in colonel Lambton's regiment, having been found guilty by a court-martial, of robbing madam la Levriere, attempting to stab her, and offering to cut doctor Currin with his hanger, and sentenced to death; his grace the duke of Marlborough confirms the sentence; which the commanding officer will acquaint the prisoner with, and that a day will be appointed for his execution.

Joseph Fletcher, of major Dundas's company, in Effingham's regiment, tried for marauding, is acquitted.

Edward

Edward Haughton, of captain Ramsey's company, in the royal Welch fuzileers, tried and found guilty of mutiny, is sentenced to receive 500 lashes.

Jeremiah Jones, of captain Hemmington's company, in the royal Welch fuzileers, tried for desertion, his grace has been pleased to pardon.

Robert Conner, in captain Tovie's company, in the royal regiment of artillery, tried for marauding, and recommended as an object of mercy, the duke of Marborough, at the request of the court, is pleased to pardon.

Charles Hatfield, of lieutenant colonel Robinson's company, in colonel Wolfe's regiment, tried for marauding, is acquitted.

The general court-martial, of which the duke of Richmond was president, is dissolved.

CANCALLE BAY, on board the
Essex, June 20.

Parole Kent.

All officers to be on board their transports, before the watch is set. They are not to quit them after that time.

Complaints having been made, that boats have been suffered to pass in the night, without having been challenged, after the watch has been set; none are to leave their transports, nor the centinels to suffer any to pass them, except the guard-boats of the ships of war, known to be such, till they have been called on board, and report has been made to the commanding officer what ships they belong to: He will order all such to be stopped, that shall not give sufficient reason for their absence from their ships, and report it next morning to the adjutant general.

A subaltern officer, and 30 men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to mount guard every morning at seven o'clock, on board each transport, with arms.

Henry

Henry Lock, of captain Veach's company, in colonel Wolfe's regiment, tried and found guilty, by a general court-martial, of mutiny, and sentenced to suffer death: His grace the duke of Marlborough confirms the sentence, which the commanding officers will acquaint the prisoner with, and that a day will be appointed for his execution.

The general court-martial, of which colonel Lambton was president, is dissolved.

On board the *Essex*, off the coast of NORMANDY, June 27.

Parole Suffex.

If, after the signal is given for preparing to disembark, it should be necessary to postpone it, either from the weather or other circumstances; then the same flag, chequered red and white, will be hoisted at the mizen-top-mast-head.

When the troops are ordered to be ready to disembark, there must be four days full allowance of bread and cheese prepared to take with them on shore, and brandy and water in their cantines.

The *Rose* frigate will be distinguished by an English jack at the fore-top-mast-head.

On board the *Essex*, off CHERBURG, June 29.

Parole Senegal.

The grenadiers are to remain with their regiments, and not disembark as a separate body; when landed, if wanted on a separate command, field officers will be appointed to them.

The first battalion of guards, and the grenadiers of the brigade, to be embarked at 11 o'clock at night, in the flat-bottomed boats; they are to land in the center of the bay, between the forts Homet and Querqueville: As soon as they can be formed, the companies in the four center boats march directly forward,

forward, possess themselves of the battery in their front, nail up the cannon, then return and take post for protecting the boats. The companies of the eight boats upon the right, are to attack Querqueville fort; and when they have nailed up the cannon, they are to join the center companies at the boats. The companies of the eight boats upon the left, among which the grenadiers are to be, are to attack the little fort at Hommet, and another near a church: These forts are about a musket-shot and a half from each other. As soon as the cannon in the forts are nailed, they are likewise to join the center companies. When these attacks have succeeded, the commanding officer, if he thinks he can maintain his ground without risking the loss of his troops under his command, is to give an order in writing to the boats to return to the ships, that the remainder of the brigade of guards may disembark, and join him as soon as possible: If he finds it more expedient, he is to re-embark and return to the transports: These orders to be complied with as far as practicable, from the circumstances of guides, &c.

Proper persons from the artillery will be ordered, with the three divisions that attack, for nailing the cannon.

The officers that command the three divisions, to attend the duke of Marlborough this evening, for more particular orders.

The first and third brigades are to anchor as near the guards as possible, and be ready to sustain them when sent for to disembark.

The fourth brigade to anchor off the island of Pa-le, and to land to the eastward of the town. The major general will receive further orders from the duke of Marlborough.

The commanding officers will take care that the transports anchor according to these orders, and to acquaint the masters with them.

The

The commanding officer of the artillery, to attend for orders relative to that department.

On board the *Essex*, July 1:

Parole *Newport*.

The regiments to give in their returns immediately, and a separate one by to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, of the sick; specifying the numbers left on shore at the Isle of Wight, the number on board the transports, and on board the hospital-ship.

As the commodore has ordered that no transport boats are to go to Portsmouth from St. Helens, till further notice; and has allowed the masters liberty to send for water from St. Helens town; and all boats and persons belonging to the fleet, are to repair on board, upon the signal made of a blue flag pierced with white, at the main-top-mast-head; the commanding officer on board each transport, is to take particular care that, as far as depends upon him, the order be punctually complied with.

If any officer should have particular business on shore, he must apply for leave to the major general, or commanding officer of the brigade. Beer, and what provisions are wanting, are sent for to Portsmouth; and the duke of Marlborough hopes they will be delivered for the use of the troops. Forage is likewise sent for, for the use of the horses.

The commanding officer to give immediate directions for cleaning the transports, and washing them with vinegar as soon as possible; that they may be ready to proceed to sea upon any further order.

The major generals to report which of the ships, of their brigade are the most crowded; that they may be relieved as much as possible. While the troops remain at St. Helens, the major general of the day will attend for orders, at Mr. Eddowe's at Portsmouth: Major general Dury for that duty, on Monday next.

Brigade

Brigade order, ST. HELENS, July 2.

Such as are sick on board the transports, whose cases are most dangerous, to be sent this day on board the hospital ship, and each to have a spare shirt with him.

No officer to have leave to go on shore, except such as are sick, till the major general shall have visited their brigades.

When the major general of the day would speak with the majors of brigades, a jack is to be hoisted at the main-top-mast-head, while in port.

When the major general would speak with the adjutants of the brigades, a Dutch jack will be hoisted on board the Active, at the mizen-top-mast-head.

PORTSMOUTH, July 3.

Parole Chatham.

His grace the duke of Marlborough is pleased to pardon William Hopwood, of captain Reviel's company, in colonel Lambton's regiment; and Henry Lock, in captain Veatche's company, in colonel Wolfe's regiment; now under sentence of death. His grace hopes this great instance of his lenity, which he was in some degree induced to shew from the long confinement of the prisoners, will have the good effect among the troops, which he promises himself from it; which if he does not find it has, no prisoner can for the future hope for mercy.

July 4.

Parole Portsmouth.

Returns to be given in to-morrow morning, on board the Pallas, between nine and ten o'clock, of the number of sick in each ship.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Waldgrave, on board the Portland.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5.

Parole Windsor.

For to-morrow, major general Boscawen, on board the *Success*.

A return of the sick on board each transport to be sent to-morrow morning, by eight o'clock, to the major on board the *Portland*.

The duke of Marlborough's order of the second of July, relating to the officers staying on board the transports, to be strictly adhered to.

PORTSMOUTH, July 6.

Parole Newport

To-morrow, major general Elliot.

The regiments, when disembarked, are to march and take up the ground they were before encamped on. Five waggons will be provided at Cowes, to carry the tents of each battalion to camp; which waggons, the quarter master general must take care to pay, before they move off the ground.

Wood and straw will be delivered at the magazines as formerly.

All orders given by his grace the duke of Marlborough encamped at the Isle of Wight, to be strictly adhered to.

The sick of their respective regiments, to remain on board their transports, under the care of the surgeons, who are to apply to doctor Wintringham for further orders.

NEWPORT, July 7.

Parole York.

For to-morrow, major general Dury.

Major of brigade: Vaughan.

Piquets

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Clavering: Line, lieutenant colonel Sorrell, major Mac Dowal.

The regiments to send to their respective store-houses, for the blankets for their men, as soon as convenient; the proportion of straw not being sufficient.

Eleven o'clock the orderly hour.

A return to be given in to-morrow morning, in the form of a weekly return, at 11 o'clock; one of the camp necessaries, and a particular one for the sick, to be given in at the same time; specifying those in hospitals, and those with their corps.

The order is again to be repeated to the men, that they are not to leave the camp on any account whatsoever, without particular leave in writing, from their commanding officer.

The breach or neglect of any order whatsoever, will be punished with the greatest severity.

NEWPORT, head quarters, lieutenant general lord Ancram, July 8.

Parole Salisbury.

For to-morrow, major general Mostyn.

Field officers on piquet this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Vernon: Line, colonel Cæsar: Right wing, colonel Lambert: Left wing, lieutenant colonel Maitland.

Majors of brigade: Guards, major Cooper: Line, major Wright.

The guards not mounted, that were in the former detail;

	Serj.	Corp.	Priv.
Viz. { Killbridge	0	1	7
{ Hedge-corner	0	1	7
{ Doddingtonhard	1	1	8
{ Farmer Glaad at Carisbrook	0	1	6

are to be mounted immediately.

36 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

The pay-masters of each regiment to be at Mr. Taylor's quarters, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, to receive money. Such regiments as are in immediate want of money, may be supplied this afternoon, with a sum on account.

The returns required by yesterday's orders, to be given in to-morrow morning without fail; except that of the sick, which is to be given in immediately.

The quarter master of each regiment to attend colonel Watson, at his quarters in Sea-street, at seven this evening, to settle the delivery of wood and straw.

The commanding officers of regiments, will send a sufficient number of men to Newport, to receive bread for one day: For the future, it will be brought to camp as usual.

Town guard, Home's: Adjutant's, ditto.

Three days forage to be received this day, at the usual magazine.

July 9.

Parole Marlborough.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Waldgrave.

Majors of brigade: Guards, major Cooper: Line, major Fowler.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Wells: Line, colonel Griffin, lieutenant colonel Scot, lieutenant colonel Wilkinson.

The regiments will receive bread daily, till the commissary has a quantity baked sufficient for a three days delivery.

The bread will be delivered at the head of each regiment, to-morrow morning, and the quarter master will take care that the waggons be immediately dispatched.

Lord

Lord Ancram orders that the men be supplied with necessaries, and accounted with for sea pay.

A provost's guard of a serjeant, corporal and twelve men to mount immediately, and to be relieved every 24 hours: The provost to go his rounds once, every morning and evening.

Returns to be made, by each regiment, of the cartridge wanting to compleat the 36 rounds for service, and likewise of the quantity of powder wanted, by each regiment for exercising: These returns to be given in to-morrow morning, at orderly time.

After orders.

It is lord Ancram's order, that all the regiments of the line do prepare a list of the officers, with the dates of their present commissions, to be sent up to the war-office, that the rank of the officers belonging to the new battalions may be ascertained.

General Dury's orders, July 10.

Town guard, Bentinck's. Adjutant's, ditto.

Major general for the day, major general Boscawen, in the room of general Waldgrave.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Mostyn.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Sands: Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Beckwith, lieutenant colonel Ady.

Major of brigade: Guards, Cooper: Line, Preston.

Returns to be given in to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, of the sick of every regiment, specifying the number in the hospital, and those with the regiments,

Orderly hours for the future, at ten o'clock precisely.

By an order received this day, from the war-office, dated July 7; the following regiments are to

38 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

hold themselves in readiness, to embark for foreign service, in Germany, viz.

Major general Kingsley's, lieutenant general Hulke's, and earl of Home's.

Upon notice from Mr. Coryn, director of the hospital, the surgeons of the several regiments will repair to the Key, in Newport, to take care of their sick, and conduct them to their respective hospitals,

Three days forage to be received to-morrow, at the usual time and place.

Town guard, Kingsley's: Adjutant's, ditto.

After orders.

A return of the number of effective men in every regiment; as also the number to embark, to be given in to-morrow morning before nine o'clock; the regiments ordered upon foreign service excepted.

In pursuance of an order given this day, the surgeons of the regiments encamped, are to attend on Mr. Coryn, on the Key in Newport, at twelve o'clock to-morrow, with a sufficient number of men to receive their sick, and convey them to their respective hospitals.

Such regiments as have not received their blankets, may send for them this evening, or to-morrow morning, at the usual place in Newport.

After orders, ten o'clock.

The returns ordered yesterday, of effectives fit to embark, are now to be given in by the regiments, ordered for foreign service.

NEWPORT CAMP, July 11.

Parole *Lincoln*.

Major general to-morrow: Major general Mostyn.

Piquets this night: Guards lieutenant colonel Parker: Line, colonel lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant colonel Robinson, lieutenant colonel Baugh,

Major

Major of brigade : Guards, Cooper : Line, Fury for Vaughan.

The eldest officers of those brigades, where major generals are absent, are to inspect the brigades, and sign the returns during the absence of the major generals, but must continue to do the duty belonging to their several ranks.

The commanding officers may order the regiments, under their command, under arms, between the hours of six and eight in the morning, and five and seven in the evening, when it is recommended to them to practice, chiefly marching in sub and grand divisions ; the battalions in front, doubling up by the oblique step, and forming the battalion on the march.

All reports whatsoever to be made to the major general of the preceeding day, at head quarters, a quarter of an hour before orderly time : The report from the brigade of guards excepted, who report to their own major generals.

Such regiments as are willig to buy sheep at a low price, viz. 1l. 2s. each, may have them of farmer Tewksbury, at the Sun in Newport. Town guard, Fuzeliers. Adjutant's, ditto.

July 12.

Parole Bath.

Major general for to-morrow : Major general Mostyn.

Piquets this night : Guards, lieutenant colonel Tatton : Line, colonel Griffin, lieutenant colonel lord George Lenox.

Majors of brigades : Guards, Cooper : Line, Wright.

By an order received from the secretary of war of the tenth instant, the six companies of colonel Talbot's regiments are to embark without delay for

Jamaica, on board such transports as are provided for that purpose.

The surgeons of every regiment must give in this day to Mr. Coryn, director of the hospital, returns of their sick, specifying the diseases, and the number of each.

The guards at the magazine of straw at Killbridge, to be augmented with three men, and an additional centinel to be posted at the stile at Killbridge.

The usual returns of the sick to be given in to-morrow before orders.

The brigade of guards, the first and third brigade of foot will receive three days bread, to the 14th inclusive.

The second and fourth brigade will receive bread for the twelfth, and the whole will continue to receive three days bread at a time, as it becomes due.

The regiments to receive four days forage on Friday next, and to continue to receive on Fridays and Tuesdays.

The regiments will receive this evening, one truss of straw per tent, and three trusses extraordinary per company for the sick.

Found by captain Thornton's servant, of the Coldstream, a marquee, whoever has lost one may have it, if rightly described, by applying as above.

Town guard, Cornwallis's. Adjutant's, ditto

NEWPORT, July 13.

Parole Canterbury.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Mostyn.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Campbell: Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Bargoine, lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby.

Majors of brigade: Guards, Cooper: - Line, Fowler.

The

The quartermasters of the several regiments, must prepare returns of the total number of men they are to receive bread for, that when the bread is brought to the regiments, upon producing these returns, there may be no delay in ascertaining the quantity they are to receive.

Town guard, Home's. Adjutant's, ditto.

NEWPORT, July 14.

Parole *Dartmouth*.

Major general for the day : General Boscawen :
For to-morrow : Ditto.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel, Sorrell : Line, colonel Cæsar, lieutenant colonel Ruffane, major Preston.

Majors of brigade, for to-morrow: Guards, Cowper : Line, Preston.

His majesty's pleasure, having been signified by the secretary at war, that the 20th regiment of foot, commanded by major general Kingsley; the 23d regiment of foot, or Welch fuzeliers, commanded by lieutenant general Huske, and the 25th regiment of foot, commanded by major general the lord Home, should be employed on foreign service; and that the said regiments respectively, should hold themselves in readiness, to embark on board such transports, as shall be appointed to receive them, at Portsmouth; the commanding officers of those regiments, will take care that the above orders be complied with.

For the future, the adjutants are to give in all returns to the majors of brigade in due time, that the major general of the day, may receive them from the majors of brigade of the day, before ten o'clock.

Weekly returns to be given in to-morrow morning, before orderly time.

The number of hospital blankets, ruggs, bolsters, sheets and pillowcases received for each regiment; and
now

42 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

now in their different hospitals, particularly mentioning the mattrasses, cradles and bedding, lately sent with the sick men from on board the hospital ship, to be given in to Mr. Coryn, to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, signed by the surgeon of each corps.

The several regiments by applying to lieutenant Moultrie, of the 30th regiment, who had the guard on board the hospital ship, may be informed where they may have the arms, cloathing, &c. of the deceased men that where on board the hospital ship.

July 15.

Parole Grafton.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Maitland: Line, lieutenant colonel Griffin, lieutenant colonel Forrester, major Dalhaut.

Majors of brigade: Guards, Cooper: Line, Fury.

NEWPORT, July 16.

Parole Ancafter.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Boscawen.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Brudenel: Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Parson, major Marly.

Majors of brigade: Guards, Cooper: Line, Wright.

Returns of the sick to be given in to-morrow morning, before orderly time.

NEWPORT, July 17.

Parole Cumberland.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Mostyn.

Piquets

ON THE COAST OF FRANCE. 43

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant-colonel Baugh: Line, the duke of Richmond, colonel Irvine, and major Preston.

Majors of brigade: Guards, Cooper: Line, Fowler.

NEWPORT, July 18.

Parole Westmoreland.

For to-morrow: General Boscawen.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant-colonel Lester: Line, colonel Cæsar, lieutenant-colonel Claverin, major Remington.

Majors of brigade: Guards, Cooper: Line, Preston.

Returns of the sick to be given in to-morrow morning, before orderly time.

The surgeons of the several regiments, will meet doctor Clephan this evening, at five o'clock, at the coffee-house in Newport and bring returns of the sick with them.

After orders.

The three battalions under orders for foreign service, are to do no more duty after to-day. All officers and men belonging to those regiments already on the out-post, to be relieved by the number of men from the other regiments of the line, who are to parade at six o'clock in the morning, and to march off immediately after. The other regiments of the line, must likewise furnish the several guards for the morning,

NEWPORT, July 19.

Parole Richmond.

For to-morrow: Major general Mostyn.

Piquets this night: Lieutenant-colonel Forrester: Line, colonel Griffin, lieutenant-colonel Vernon, major Dundas,

Majors

44 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Majors of brigade: Guards, Cooper: Line, Vaughan.

NEWPORT, July 20.

Parole Boston.

For to-morrow: Major general Boscawen.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Parson: Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Blomer, major Eustace.

Majors of brigade: Guards, major Cooper: Line, major Wright.

Lieutenant general Bligh is appointed to command the troops, encamped on the Isle of Wight. The regiments to be brigaded as follows. The first brigade to be commanded by general Moltyn. Major of brigade: Major Vaughan; to consist of the following, regiments, *viz.* Bentinck's, Wolf's, Hay's. The second brigade to be commanded by Major general Boscawen. Major of brigade: Major Wright; to consist of Effingham's, Lambton's, Cornwallis's. The third brigade to be commanded by major general Elliot. Major of brigade: Major Preston; to consist of Loudon's, Richmond's, and Manners's.

The troops to hold themselves in readiness to embark, on Saturday and Sunday next. The second and third brigade, to embark on Saturday: The brigade of guards, and the artillery, to embark on Sunday.

Returns to be given in this evening, at six o'clock, of the number of every regiment; to consist of the following columns: First, officers: Second, non-commissioned officers and private men: Third, officers servants: Fourth, women: Fifth, horses. The commanding officers of the artillery and engineers, will also send their returns at the same hour.

On the day preceding the embarkation, the baggage which will not be taken on board the ships, must be carried to the store-houses of the several regiments;

ments; and what may be dispensed with in camp, but necessary to be taken on ship-board, will be carried in waggons to Cowes, the day preceding the embarkation; and from Cowes conveyed on board the transports, by the boats belonging to those ships. It is recommended to commanding officers, to take as few women as possible on board; but on no account, to exceed the number allowed on the former embarkation.



MILITARY

MILITARY TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

FIRST ENTERPRIZE.

ON the 23d. of May, the duke of Marlborough arrived in camp, as commander in chief of the forces, Lord George Sackville was second in command; and under these was another lieutenant general, besides five major generals.

The embarkation of the baggage begun on the 25th: Next day the first brigade were put on board their respective transports; and on the 28th, the whole was finished.

Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke, had hoisted their flags at Spithead; but commodore Howe commanded the frigates, and was intrusted with the direction of every thing, that related to the landing of the troops in the enemy's dominions: For this purpose, a considerable number of flat-bottomed boats of a new invention, was provided; and indeed there was nothing wanting, that could be deemed necessary, to forward the execution of the enterprize.

The weather, during the encampment, had been remarkably pleasant; the men, in consequence of constant exercise morning and evening, were in good health and spirits; and longed for nothing so much, as an opportunity to exert themselves in actual service. The whole nation seemed to be animated with an uncommon degree of martial alacrity: Lord Downe,
Sir

Sir James Lowther, Sir John Armitage, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Delaval, persons of distinguished rank and fortune, engaged as volunteers in the service; and every lover of his country began to form the most interesting presages, concerning the success of the armament, the destination of which was kept an inviolable secret. Not but that the officers, at once perceived their voyage could not be of any length or duration; because a great number of soldiers was crowded into one transport, as if for immediate conveyance to some neighbouring shore. This disposition, however, was attended with such inconvenience, that the soldiers loudly complained they were in danger of being stifled, for want of room and fresh air. In order to remedy this evil, which would have been productive of worse consequences, 400 men of the guards were taken on board of a ship of war, and by this expedient, the rest were considerably eased. Yet the soldiers had another subject of complaint, which is but too common to all persons employed by sea in the service of their country: They were put upon short allowance of provision, and even the beef they received, was old, hard, salt, and disagreeable. At this period, the captain of a French sloop, who had been detached for intelligence, boldly ran up among the fleet at Spithead, and saluted the admiral as if he had been a subject of England; but he was soon discovered and taken. The enemy's vessels were very alert upon the coast of England; for, notwithstanding the great number of our cruizers, their privateers made prize of some small craft, on the back of the Isle of Wight.

A proper disposition being made for landing, when it should be found necessary, and every thing prepared for the voyage; we were favoured with a fair wind, on Thursday the first of June. Lord Anson immediately weighed and put to sea, with all the ships of war, except those destined as convoy to the transports under

under the immediate direction of commodore Howe. By 11 in the forenoon, all the transports were under sail; by two o'clock we cleared the Isle of Wight, and stood over to the coast of France, with a fresh gale which blew all night. The Anne, artillery transport, in which were four engineers, lost her mast, and was by a ship of war towed into Guernsey. In the evening, the commodore came to an anchor, until the tide made; then he weighed, and made sail.

In the morning of Saturday, June 3, great part of the fleet was far astern of the commodore, who being to the westward of Alderney, brought too off the Sark, and dropped anchor in very foul ground and dangerous riding, where many anchors were lost. The Ward transport, having on board part of the first regiment of guards, drove upon a rock, and fired guns of distress: When she was on the point of foundering, all the men were saved in boats, and removed into other vessels.

Notwithstanding the repeated signals to make sail, the transports lagged behind; some of them at the distance of five or six leagues; otherwise we might have, this evening, come to an anchor in the bay of Cancele, in the neighbourhood of St. Maloes, the place of our destination. At night the commodore weighed and stood off to sea, for the safety of the fleet: In the morning of Sunday, he made sail for the land. On Monday morning we made St. Maloes, and about two in the afternoon, the whole fleet stood into the bay of Cancele. Some batteries from the shore beginning to fire on our cutters, the frigates ran in shore, and a few shot were exchanged.

About five in the evening, all the grenadiers of the army were embarked in the flat-bottomed boats for landing; the volunteers accompanied this detachment, and acted with them on all occasions. About seven, Mr. Howe in his own ship led the way, and with two others ranging up a long-side of a small battery,

battery, poured in some broad sides, by which it was effectually silenced. We landed without the loss of one man, and met with no opposition, except some random shot from a few stragling peasants.

We forthwith marched up in small parties, to seize the posts and villages, which were situated on high grounds, and rendered very strong by hollow ways, enclosures, gulleys, and every natural defence except water.

The field pieces, being six pounders, were likewise landed, and by a mistake of orders, drawn in a deep road where they stuck in the mire, until with great difficulty they were brought back to the beach. From the prisoners we understood, that there was no other practicable road for artillery, from hence to St. Maloes, but by the way of Doll, which was a circuit of 12 miles; but we learned from other information, that we might have landed with all our artillery in Paramé harbour, within a league of St. Maloes. All night we lay on our arms. On Tuesday morning, we reconnoitred a spot of ground for a camp, to be fortified with intrenchments, in order to secure our retreat: In the evening, 600 men were set to work on this intrenchment. The people of the country, abandoned their houses in the utmost consternation, and carried off their effects; none remained but the aged and infirm, some of whom were first rifled, and afterwards suffered death, from the brutality of the troops and seamen. It must be owned indeed, that both were incorrigible. Notwithstanding general orders and prohibitions, as well as the personal vigilance and moderation of the officers, they plundered and destroyed every thing that fell in their way, to the reproach of discipline, and disgrace of humanity.

The disembarkation being finished, the troops encamped on the ground chosen for the entrenchment, in the road from Cancele to St. Maloes. On Wednesday morning the duke of Marlborough and lord George Sackville, with the first column of the army, began

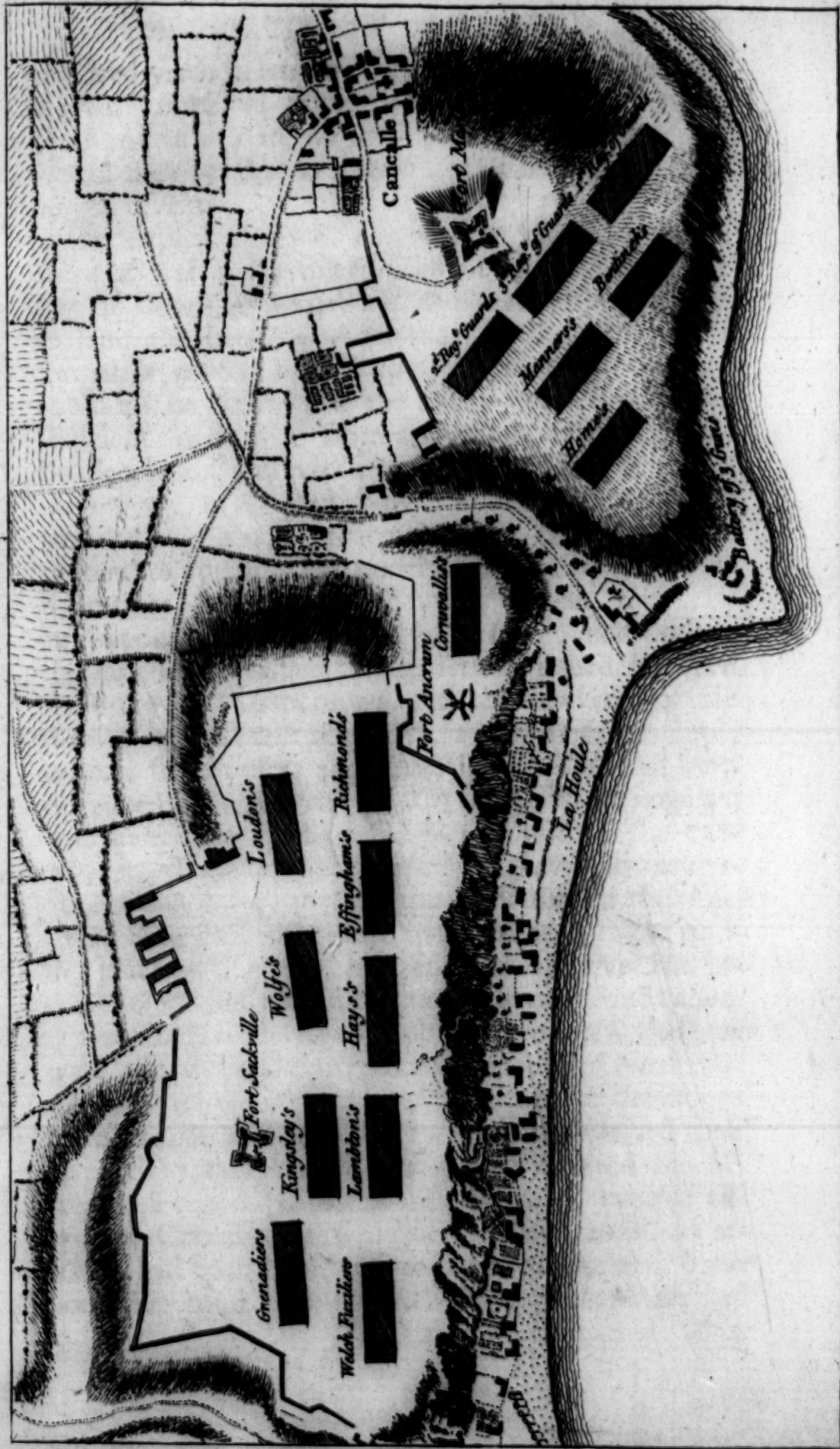
D

their

their march towards St. Maloës : Lord Ancram at the head of the second column, advanced towards the same place, through the great road by the sea-side, to the right of the village of Doll. The brigade of guards occupied an encampment three miles to the left, on a spot of ground which was the most accessible avenue, by which the enemy could fall upon us. This night and next day, a detachment of the troops burned above 100 sail of shipping, together with a great number of magazines filled with naval stores, at St. Servan, and Solidore, a fauxbourg to St. Maloës, with a large and open harbour. They likewise took possession of a fort, near the point of Parame, which the enemy had abandoned. In the mean time the brigade left at Cuncalle, were employed in making the entrenchment, as well as in building two square redoubts, one horn work, and two batteries, for the defence of 1130 paces of ground. In the rear of this entrenchment, were landing places, with high rocks, and difficult communications to the shore. The front was covered by a hollow way flanked with houses, in which loop-holes were made ; and a little further advanced, was an *abbatis* of large trees felled for the purpose. The left was secured by a deep *escarpement* : The center and the right were defended by *abbatis*, and the village of Cuncalle, of very difficult access. Never was a finer situation, for a small army to make a stand against any superiority of number. (See the plan annexed.)

The three brigades encamped with the duke of Marlborough, at Parame, had no opportunity of acting : The light-horse indeed, and out-parties, scoured the country, and brought in a considerable number of prisoners ; but there was little prospect of being able to reduce St. Maloës. This place is very strongly situated on a peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea, and having no communication with the land, but by a narrow dyke or causeway, about six or seven hundred

PLAN OF CANCELLE ENTRENCHMENT.





hundred yards in length. The town is provided with a great number of cannon; but having no outworks, the fortifications are far from being formidable; nor would they be able to sustain a regular siege, for any length of time.

On Friday, June 9, commodore Howe, with the ships of war and artillery transports, sailed from the bay of Cancale towards St. Maloes, with intention to land the battering cannon; but the design of a formal siege was found impracticable. The artillery could not be landed near the town; nor had we horses sufficient to draw it from any considerable distance. Besides, before any regular approaches could be made, the enemy, in all probability, would have been assembled to a much greater number than we could pretend to oppose. The general, moved by these considerations, resigned all thoughts of an attack by land upon St. Maloes; and Mr. Howe sailed back to the bay of Cancale. Some letters passed between the duke of Marlborough and the governor of the town; and an exact account was taken of the ships, vessels, storehouses, and magazines, which had been destroyed at St. Servan: By the calculation it appears, that incredible damage had been done to the enemy, in this excursion, however they may endeavour to conceal or extenuate the particulars of their loss.

On Saturday, the troops marched back to the landing place at Cancale, and encamped within the intrenchments and redoubts which were next day finished.

On Sunday, the light-horse were re-embarked; as were the three first brigades of infantry: Next day, the weather was very rainy; nevertheless, the troops were, by two o'clock, safely conveyed on board their respective transports. The guards covered the retreat: Their disposition was such, as to leave the village of Cancale quite unguarded; so that if any attempt had been made to interrupt or disturb us, great confusion must have ensued. The peasants we had

taken were dismissed upon the beach, before the last division re-embarked.

On Tuesday, the town of Granville was reconnoitred by a gentleman who had formerly been in the place. He perceived a camp before it; and intelligence was received, that a considerable body of forces was here assembled, under the marshal de Harcourt, commander of the French troops in Normandy.

We were detained at Cancele, by north-westerly winds, for two days during which a packet arrived from England; another was dispatched thither with an account of our success, and safe re-embarkation; and a flag of truce, from St. Maloes, went on board of the commodore.

On Friday 16, we sailed from the Bay; but next day we were obliged, by contrary winds, to return to our former station.

On Sunday, the duke of Marlborough, with some general officers, went along shore to reconnoitre Granville. On Tuesday, commodore Howe, and the engineers, made an excursion for the same purpose. On the back side of Granville, they perceived nothing but an old wall on a precipice, without any manner of defence, wholly exposed to a bombardment. The engineers, at their return, made a report of their observations to the duke of Marlborough. On Wednesday the 20th, we tacked out of the bay, with hazy weather: Next day and the following, the weather continuing fair, we cleared Jersey and Guernsey: On Saturday we made Portland: On Sunday, we stood for Cape la Hogue: On Monday we steered for Havre de Grace; the weather being extremely rough. On Tuesday we understood the design was for Caen; but as we could not make this place, on account of the tempestuous weather, we sailed along shore towards Harfleur. The wind abating, on Thursday we directed our course for Cherbourg, the bay of which is open to the sea, without affording any security to shipping.

shipping. Here it was resolved to land; and a disposition was made accordingly. The generals determined that the forts Querqueville, Hommet, and Gallet, should be attacked in the night, by the first regiment of guards: The men were actually distributed in the flat-bottomed boats, and every thing in readiness for the service; when it began to blow with such violence, that the soldiers could not be landed, without the utmost danger and difficulty; or even if they had gained the shore, they could not have been sustained in case of a repulse. For these reasons, the attempt was postponed; and a resolution taken to stand in shore with the ships, in order to cover a general landing. Preparations were made for this purpose; but the wind encreased to a very hard gale, and the transports ran foul of each other. The wind blew right in shore: The weather had a very unfavourable aspect: The provisions had run short; and the Hay for the horses, was almost exhausted: For these reasons, it was judged proper to put to sea immediately; accordingly, we sailed with easy weather towards the Isle of Wight, and on Saturday evening anchored at St. Helens.

Such was the issue of our first enterprize; an enterprize atchieved with considerable success, if we consider the damage done to the enemy's shipping, and the object which the ministry had in view, namely, to secure the navigation of the English channel; to alarm the French king in such a manner, as would oblige him to employ a great number of troops for the defence of his coast; to hamper him in the prosecution of his designs upon Germany; and to screen the kingdoms of Great-Britain from all apprehension of invasion and insult. Our success was obtained with as little loss as ever attended an invading army; or a fleet, exposed to bad weather, contrary winds, and a variety of other accidents. The duke of Marlborough, and lord George Sackville, going ashore,

set out for London; leaving the command of the troops to lord Ancram.

At this period, admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead, from the Mediterranean, with two large ships of war, the Foudroyant and Orphee, which had been taken in an engagement by admiral Osborn. The Foudroyant was the ship in which Galiffoniere's flag was hoisted; when he fell in with the squadron commanded by admiral Byng. It was her fate afterwards, to strike to the Monmouth, commanded by the same person who acted as Byng's captain, on that inglorious day: This was captain Gardener, who fought the Foudroyant very gallantly, and lost his life in the action.

On Thursday, July 5, orders arrived to disembark the troops, until the transports should be re-victualled: They accordingly landed at Cowes, and marched to their former encampment, in the forest of the Isle of Wight. Major general Waldgrave was called away, to be employed in service on the continent: The earl of Ancram, and major general Elliot, set out for London; so that the command of the army devolved to the major generals, Dury, Mof-tyn, and Boscawen.

In a few days we were certainly informed, that the duke of Marlborough was appointed to command the British troops, destined to join Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick: In this body was included, one brigade of our encampment, who now received orders to make returns to his grace: We likewise understood, that lord George Sackville was nominated to act under the duke: That the command of our army was conferred on lieutenant general Bligh, with instructions to make another attempt on the coast of France; and that his royal highness, Prince Edward, would serve on board of commodore Howe, as a volunteer in the expedition.

In

In the mean time, major general Kingsley came to assume the command of the brigade, that was ordered to join the troops designed for Germany. It consisted of the Welch Fuzileers, with the regiments of Kingsley, and Home, which were embarked and sailed the latter end of July.

The troops that remained in the Isle of Wight, were also put on board; and general Bligh took the command of them on the 24th: That same day, his royal highness Prince Edward, arrived at Portsmouth, where he was received with all the honours due to his high rank; and his presence diffused joy through all degrees of people.



MILITARY

ORDERS and INSTRUCTIONS

Relating to the

SECOND ENTERPRIZE.

LIEUTENANT general Bligh finds so full orders have been already given out, for the preservation of mens health, and the conduct of the troops, on board the transports, and those so frequently repeated; that he thinks it unnecessary to add to them.

He recommends a constant diligence and attention in the execution of them, in the strongest manner, to the officers of every ship; whose experience has now furnished them with the best means, of keeping their men and ships healthy.

The commanding officers of ships, will not omit the establishing a constant roll calling every morning, company by company. The officers of each company will, during the time of their reviewing, order a serjeant and three men below deck, to clean and air the berths, washing them or sprinkling them with vinegar; the earlier this is begun the better: The men will afterwards go to the main-top and shrouds, as many as can, and continue upon deck as much as possible during the whole day.

All

All orders, respecting the guard of the transports in port, and other naval regulations, before given out to be observed by the troops; will be continued still in force.

It is further ordered, that the adjutants of particular regiments do attend, to receive orders, on board the ships of war in which their respective majors of brigade are embarked; when the signal shall be made from the different ships, to distinguish the particular brigades undermentioned: For the adjutant of guards, an union flag in the main-top-gallant-shrouds: First brigade of foot, an union jack in the fore-top-gallant-shrouds: Second brigade of foot, a French jack at the mizen-top-gallant-shrouds: Third brigade of foot, French jack in the fore-top-gallant-shrouds.

The grenadiers being now on board different ships, and separated from their regiments; whenever the signal is made for the major of brigade, whoever acts as adjutant to the grenadiers, must attend for orders. When the adjutants of grenadiers are particularly wanted, on board the ship of the commander in chief; a yellow pendant will be put abroad, at the starboard fore-top-sail-yard-arm; and a white pendant (which the transport will not forget is to shew that all signals made therewith relate to the troops) hoisted at the main-top-gallant-head, in place of the distinguishing pendant of the commander in chief.

The grenadiers and the guards, will hold themselves in readiness to lead first. Major general Dury will command the whole: Colonel Cæsar, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, lieutenant colonel Gansil, and major Preston, field officers to the corps of grenadiers; they being the eldest field officers of each rank, and they being appointed for that purpose by the commander in chief. Colonel Cæsar will command those of the guards, and of the line: Lieutenant

nant colonel Ganfil, and major Preston, respect the line.

The 13 companies of grenadiers, with as many of the first regiment of guards as the flat-bottomed boats can contain, will probably be disembarked in them; the remainder, in small vessels appointed for that service.

The first, second, and third brigade, of foot, are to be disembarked successively; and the different transports to approach in turn.

Upon the signal given from the ship of the commander in chief, for the troops to prepare for disembarkation; they are to be provided with three days *whole* allowance of bread and cheese, and beer: If the commanding officers chuse to have theirs in canteens, the commanding officers of transports will give receipts for them to the masters; which they must also do, whenever the commander in chief thinks it proper to make any change in the appointed species of provisions; without whose order, no such change is ever to be made.

Camp kettles will be left ready at the ships, to be disembarked when sent for.

Proper ships of war will be appointed, to cover the descent of the troops as there may be occasion.

The commander in chief to have 200 light-horse landed as soon as possible: They are therefore to put themselves in readiness to disembark accordingly.

The quarter master general, and the chief engineer, will land with the first troops.

The light six pounders to be held in readiness to land, with such a proportionable number of officers and men, as colonel Desaguliers shall think fit.

Intrenching tools, and chevaux de frize, to be likewise in readiness for disembarkation.

If there are any cartridges wanting to compleat 36 rounds per man, or flints to two good ones per man, the regiments will send to colonel Desaguliers, who will

will hoist an ordnance jack at the fore-top-mast-head, on board the ordnance store-ship, from which they are to receive them.

A return to be prepared on board each ship, to be ready to be given in when called for, of the number of men that can serve as miners in each regiment.

A weekly return, if possible to be given in, of the number of sick on board each transport; and a return to be made as soon as can conveniently, for commodore Howe, of the exact number on board each ship.

A return also to be given in immediately, of the number of sick.

When the commanding officers of regiments, judge it necessary to send them on shore, the ships containing them, will hoist a navy jack on the mizen-peak; a cutter will then go round to every ship with such signals, and carry them to Cowes; the like method will be followed every two days, whilst the fleet remains at St. Helens.

Two women to be sent, as soon as conveniently can, from each transport to the King of Prussia hospital ship; that the physicians may chuse such as they think qualified for nurses; those that are not fit, will be returned to their regiments.

A guard of an officer and 30 men, to be sent on board the King of Prussia.

The ship called the Exchange, containing the grenadiers of the first brigade of foot, appearing to be too much crowded, an officer and 50 men will be received on board the Jason.

The commanding officers of regiments will take care, to have the tents packed up in the smallest compass, for the men to carry ashore with them.

URVILLE,

URVILLE by CHERBOURG, August 8.

Parole London.

The troops behaving so well on their landing yesterday, that the commander in chief flatters himself, he may expect the utmost steadiness, if any part of our troops should chance to fall in with the enemy, is only to recommend to them the use of their bayonets on all occasions, and to preserve their fire at all times, till they are certain of its taking place : The surest mark they can give of that regularity they are distinguished by.

A party of 50 horse and 300 grenadiers to attend the quarter master general, and advance before the army

Head quarters at CHERBOURG, August 9.

Parole Portsmouth.

For to-morrow : Major Dury.

Piquets: Guards, lieutenant colonel Parker: Line, colonel lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant colonel Forrester, and major Remington.

Major of brigade : Major Vaughan.

The camp instantly to be regulated ; as soon as this is done the major general of the day will report what advance posts he thinks necessary, and post the piquets.

Provisions of all sorts, horses, &c. are to be on all occasions sent to the provost at Cherbourg, which will be afterwards equally divided among the troops.

Camp kettles will be immediately sent for from the transports. The quarter masters must be ready to receive them at 12 o'clock, at the grand place in Cherbourg.

A general court-martial to sit directly, to try prisoners in the provost's hands. President, colonel duke

duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Parson, major Dunlop: Field officers and ten captains from the line to assemble at the president's tent.

The commander in chief wishes to remind subaltern officers, that at this time they have it in their power to be of the greatest use to the service: He trusts they will use their utmost diligence to prevent marauding.

Detachments of 130 men each, to parade at two o'clock, and take post at the forts Gallette, Langlete, Ecuerdeville, Hommette, and Querqueville: Captain Morrifon, engineer, will attend to shew them the posts.

A detachment of 200 men under the command of a field officer, to march immediately to assist lieutenant Desaguliers of the artillery: They are to march through the town to the pier, where a crane is, and a company of artillery left: Major Eustace for that duty.

If any brigades are not yet supplied with ammunition, they are to send for it immediately, at the head of the third brigade.

Two hundred men to march immediately to mount the town guard, where the grenadiers now are. The grenadiers to join the rest of their body in camp, as soon as the detachments can be billeted. The commanding officer to attend at head quarters for orders.

It is the general's positive order that all officers whatever keep strictly to their camp, and leave it upon no account: They will remember that it is in their power to prevent the army's being dispersed and marauding: The general parade to be at the head of the third brigade till further orders.

Loudon's gives the provost's guard to-day, and Hay's to-morrow.

No guards at any of the forts to suffer any boat to land there, or at any other place except the Pier-head, unless officers of men of war are with them; and all
centries

centries are to direct the boats there, and take up all seamen without passports from commodore Howe. The miners return from each brigade, to parade at two o'clock, at the general parade.

Adjutant's guard, to-day, Loudon's; to-morrow, Bentinck's

After orders.

All guard to be relieved at eight o'clock.

Captain Ackland, of lord Robert Manners's, is appointed aid de camp to the commander in chief, and is to be obeyed as such.

Head quarters at CHERBOURG, August 10.

Parole Chester.

Major general to-morrow : Major general Mostyn.

Piquets : Guards, lieutenant colonel Patton : Line, colonel Griffin, lieutenant colonel Vernon, major Mac Dowal.

Major of brigade : Major Wright.

All working parties to return to their regiments at night : Other parties of equal numbers to be sent out at day-break to the same place, unless otherwise ordered.

Fifty of the men posted at each fort may be employed, during the day, by the chief engineer as additional working parties, in destroying of forts.

The grenadiers of the line for the future, to give the town guard.

The general insists that his orders of yesterday be obeyed, in respect of sending in all provisions to the provost.

The commanding officers will permit as few officers as possible to leave the camp, and will cause rolls to be frequently called.

The major general of the day, will constantly visit the works at the forts and the basin, and see that the

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN 63

the men are properly employed, as well as at the other guards.

A return to be immediately made out of the sick, and of the missing.

Two hundred men under major Napier, to return to camp as soon as the business they are employed on is done.

A subaltern and 30 men from Bentinck's, to be advanced to the bottle manufactory of the east beach under the hill.

A corporal and six men of the light dragoons, with Bentinck's regiment, to be advanced before the fort. A serjeant and 12 men of the same regiment, to be sent to port Darowe, on the bridge leading to Cherbourg, over the river Divet, to stop all soldiers and followers of the army.

A captain and 60 of the light horse, to parade immediately at the head of the third regiment of guards.

A detachment of 200 foot to parade at the same time and place, to be posted by the major general of the day: The four oldest piquets of the line to do this duty.

The quarter masters are immediately to attend at the Pier-head to receive bread, which the commissary will give to them.

The commanding officers of the regiments will take care, that the soldiers shall understand the consequence of forcing a safe guard.

Lost belonging to colonel Griffin, a brass tube with several optick glasses belonging to a telescope, between Quirqueville and Cherbourg camp; whoever brings it to colonel Griffin, shall receive half a guinea reward.

All working parties to parade with arms.

Provost's guard, Effingham's: Adjutant's, Cornwallis's: Working parties at day-break, Loudon's: One subaltern, two serjeants, two corporals, 150 private.

CHERBOURG.

64 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

CHERBOURG, August 11.

Parole *Canterbury*.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Boscawen.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Campbell: Line, colonel duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Thomas Wilkinson, lieutenant colonel Read.

Major of brigade: Major Preston.

The first regiment of guards to march off immediately, and to take the post which Bentinck's regiment occupied, who are then to march and join the camp.

The guards for the future must furnish the detachment of 200 men, who are to parade at the right of the third regiment of guards with the grand guard. This detachment must march to-morrow morning for this purpose at eight o'clock: A field officer, and other officers in proportion for this duty.

The commander in chief, has this day given leave to the inhabitants to cut their corn, and make their harvest; he desires officers will take particular care that the inhabitants be not molested in it.

The piquets of the whole army, to be advanced and lie on their arms all night. They are to be posted by the major general of the day.

The commanding officers of the regiments will take care, that all entrenching tools be returned to the artillery magazine on the key, as soon as they have done with them.

Returns to be given in every morning of the sick and missing at orderly time. Orderly time for the future at nine o'clock.

Lieutenant colonel Sorrel is to relieve lieutenant colonel Parker, that regiment being ordered for camp.

Provost's guard, Manners's: Adjutant's, ditto.

Head

Head quarters at CHERBOURG, August 12.

Parole *Dunkirk*.

Major general for to-morrow : Major general Elliot.

Piquets to night : Guards, lieutenant colonel Haile : Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel William Wilkinson, lieutenant colonel Ady.

Major of brigade : Major Vaughan.

The sick from each regiment to be sent on board this evening ; a cutter or boat will attend at six o'clock at the Pier-head.

A general court-martial of the guards, to sit to-morrow morning, at the president's tent : Colonel Griffin president ; to consist of 12 members besides the president.

If at any time there is any order, for the whole army to be under arms, in order to march immediately, three guns will be fired from the guards, at which all soldiers are instantly to repair to their arms : The detachment of the artillery will receive orders from the major general of the day, for firing of them.

To-morrow the quarter-masters are to attend at the magazine in Cherbourg, for provisions, and the commissaries will be ready to deliver out to them three days fresh ship provisions.

A field officer to overlook the distribution : Lieutenant colonel Robinson for this duty.

One hundred light horse under major Ward, to march immediately, and 400 grenadiers under the command of major Preston to fort Tournalville.

A detachment of 200 men from the line, under the command of a field officer, to parade immediately and march to the Glassery : The field officer, lieutenant colonel Lister.

Provost's guard, Wolfe's : Adjutant's, ditto.

E

After

After orders.

The 600 working men ordered to parade at fort Gallet, to be employed by the chief engineer, are to be reduced to 200 only.

The grenadiers of the guards are to parade to-morrow morning at five o'clock, in the grand place at Cherbourg; to march under the command of lieutenant colonel Calvering, towards Tournaville. Guides will be ready at the place of parade.

One hundred light horses to parade at the same time, to march the same way.

CHERBOURG, August 13.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Dury.

Piquets to night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Lister: Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Burgaen, lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby.

Major of brigade: Major Wright.

All posts and safe-guards are instantly to march and join the camp, upon hearing the signal for assembling the army, mentioned in yesterday's orders.

Fifty working men to parade at the basin at five o'clock, to be employed by the engineer.

The commander in chief gives positive orders that no French horses be shipped by any body; and any that have been are to be sent on shore.

No woman to be admitted on board the transports.

The general officers horses are to embark.

The court-martial under colonel Lambton is dissolved.

After orders.

A court-martial to sit immediately to try two prisoners now confined at the provost's, by captain Darby, and to meet at the president's tent: Colonel Lord Frederick Cavendish, president; major Dalhaut,
major

major Preston, field officers ; and ten captains of the line.

Provost's guard, Lambton's: Adjutant's, ditto.

CHERBOURG, August 14.

Parole Paris.

Major general of the day : Major general Mostyn.

Piquets this night : Guards, lieutenant colonel Forrester: Line, colonel Griffin, major Ramsey, lieutenant colonel Irvine.

Two hogheads of wine will be this day ready to be delivered out, from the Convent, to the officers of each regiment.

A captain with ten men and no more, must attend for it from each regiment ; and a lieutenant from the guards to preserve order in the distribution: The general desires that those from the brigade of guards attend at one o'clock: The first brigade at two o'clock, the second at three, the third at four, the grenadiers at five, and the artillery at six.

We trust that the officers will make a point of preventing any irregularities in the division of it.

None is to be taken away except in the vessels it now is in: Major Dundas to overlook the giving it out.

It may be convenient to the officers to know that a ship will probably go to England this evening, or to-morrow morning: If the officers of each regiment will put up their letters in one parcel, and send them to Mr. Francis, at head quarters, secretary to the commander in chief, they will be taken care of.

A return to be given in by two o'clock of the number of effectives fit for duty of each regiment, or men now on shore, exclusive of the sick and missing.

Four hundred men to parade immediately at the head of Cornwallis's, and to march to the grand place

place in Cherbourg: 100 light horse to parade at the same time. A colonel and two field officers for this duty: Colonel duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Ruffane, major Remmington; the commanding officers to attend at head quarters for orders.

A detachment of 200 men to parade immediately, and march to the grand place in Cherbourg, to go from thence and take post at the Glassery. Guides will be ready to conduct them: For this duty, major Napier.

The surgeons and physicians of the army are to send to the Convent for a proportion of the wine, for the use of the hospital ships.

CHERBOURG, August 17.

Parole Winchester.

The proceedings of the court-martial, of which lieutenant colonel Cavendish was president, having been laid before the commander in chief; at which court-martial lieutenant William Pappel, of his majesties 30th regiment, was tryed for using provoking language, and insolent behaviour to captain Thomas Smith of the said regiment, and endeavouring to excite mutiny in the corps. The court having agreed to try the prisoner upon the two following articles, viz. The third article of the second section, and the first of the seventh article of war, are unanimously of opinion, that the prisoner, lieutenant Pappel is not guilty of the first article of the seventh section of the articles of war.

The court were further of opinion, that the orders captain Smith gave, which he had no right to do, and the improper method of giving these orders, was the occasion of the prisoner's heat of passion.

The commander in chief thinks it proper the prisoner be released.

William Blitcher, a Frenchman, tryed by order of the commander in chief, for being concerned in the murder

murder of two soldiers of lord Effingham's regiment, was acquitted of the crime laid to his charge.

William Lamer, of lord Effingham's regiment, tried for marauding, acquitted.

Comanding officers of regiments, to take care immediately to have their arms inspected, and put in the best order possible, and that the men immediately compleat the amunition, if any be wanting, to 36 rounds per man.

They are to send to the comptroller of the artillery on board the Venus.

The grenadiers and the guards to hold themselves in readiness to re-embark when ordered. Field officers to the grenadiers, lieutenant colonel Griffin, lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby, major Dalhaut.

The commander in chief has given already such strong orders against marauding, that he thinks it unnecessary to repeat them, but hopes the commanding officers will take all the pains in their power to prevent it.

The men must expect that more examples will be made than have been this last time, if such irregularities are continued by the troops when next on shore.

When the troops land, a working piquet, consisting of an officer and 30 men, to be formed from each regiment, to be relieved when the other piquets are ready, and to be employed by the chief engineer when not wanted by the commanding officer of the artillery, or other officers with working men.

They are to make a return as early as possible to the adjutant general, of the number of men wanting next day, that the necessary number of men be warned and no more.

An account to be given in immediately to the adjutant general, of the working men from each regiment employed on the works at Cherbourg, and a particular one to be given in of the miners.

70 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Such of the regiments as have not made returns of the number of sick and missing from the time the troops landed, are to send them in immediately.

Commanding officers of transports to have particular attention to the using of fresh water on board their respective ships.

The court-martial of which lord Frederick Cavendish was president, is dissolved.

Lieutenant Lyon of the light horse, is appointed to act as major of brigade to-day, in the room of captain Lindsey, of the same regiment, deceased.

On board the ESSEX, lying in PORT-
LAND-ROAD, August 19,

Parole Denmark.

Upon all future occasions of a descent, the troops are to demand five days provisions of bread and cheese to serve for three days subsistence, and that without further orders ; as likewise the masters of transports are to prepare three days dressed provisions to send afterwards to the first troops that land, and to have their camp kettles ready to send after them. Those that are of the second and other disembarkations to take their shares with them, unless otherwise ordered.

On board the ESSEX in PORT-
LAND-ROAD, August, 27.

Parole Denmark.

The troops are informed the whole fleet was prevented sailing with a wind, that in all probability would have carried them a considerable way on their designed service by means of the transports boats being detained on shore, and men being wanted to work the ships; it is therefore the general's positive order, that no officer go on shore without his particular
leave

leave, and consequently on the business of the regiment, and then upon no account to detain the transports boats longer than what may be necessary to procure what they go on shore for.

The grenadiers and troops that land in the first set of boats, are to leave their tents, and what other things they carry, to be sent on shore with the camp kettles after them.

A return to be immediately given in of the sick, distinguishing those which have been sent to the hospital ship, since the fleet came last to Weymouth.



MILITARY

MILITARY TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

SECOND ENTERPRIZE.

VARIOUS conjectures were formed, touching the second destination of our armament: Some officers eagerly wished for a German campaign; but this they had no reason to expect, considering the present system of politicks, which seemed to deviate from the old unconstitutional scheme, of sending armies to the Continent. It was not without a severe ministerial struggle, that a few regiments of dragoons and infantry, were transported to Embden, in order to join the Hanoverian army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The favourite plan of action, for employing the British troops, was still to alarm the coast of France, destroy the enemy's shipping, and distress their maritime places; and our little army was continued in this service of invasion and buccaneering; a service, though not extremely honourable, yet very necessary for the interest and safety of a trading island like Great-Britain. Frequent murmurs issued from the mouths of many officers, whose superior rank, military skill, and knowledge of our political machine, ought to have restrained them from setting such examples of unsoldiery and dangerous discontent. I have heard many pompous speeches, uttered on the untractable spirit of the army, as if it were dangerous to the liberties of a free people, and a large step towards the
estab-

establishment of arbitrary power: But such an ungovernable spirit, is inconsistent with discipline and due subordination; and instead of making steps to the establishment of power, will be more likely to take larger strides to its dissolution: Be that as it will, I should not be surprized, to hear speeches and declamations of the same nature, levelled at us, on our return from a very disagreeable and dangerous service, which however it is our duty to bear, with exemplary fortitude and chearfulness.

On Thursday, July 27, his royal highness Prince Edward, attended by all the barges of the fleet, was rowed on board of commodore Howe. The barge in which he sat, carried the standard of England: The flags and captains followed in order, according to their seniority: The guns of the garrison, fired as he passed; but those of the fleet were silent: Upon a representation of the board of ordnance, importing, that if the war should continue with vigour, and any interruption of commerce with Holland should happen, a scarcity of gunpowder might be apprehended; orders were given, prohibiting the expence of unnecessary salutes.

His royal highness continued on board, and received the compliments of the general officers; on Friday a signal was made for this purpose, though the weather was very tempestuous. Next day being calm and serene, the prince and general went on shore, at St. Helens, to enjoy the exercise of a walk.

On Sunday 30, we weighed anchor, and endeavoured to turn it out, till three o'clock in the afternoon; when the commodore perceiving it would be impossible for the aftermost ships to clear the land, put about and stood away for Spithead. He cast anchor at a considerable distance from the shore, that we might keep clear of a victualling fleet just arrived; and bridle that propensity which our soldiers had, to land in their own country. Some were of opinion, that we might have
failed

failed through the Needles, so as to get to sea immediately and reach Cherbourg, which we understood was our destination: But the channel at the Needles is narrow, and the navigation difficult; so that this passage could not have been attempted without some risque, which the commodore thought was altogether unnecessary.

On Monday 31, we weighed again and sailed to St. Helens, where we remained at anchor till towards the evening: Then we stood out, and by night cleared the land, with easy wind and fair weather. August 1, in the morning the Isle of Wight appeared six or seven leagues astern: We edged along the west end of the Isle of Wight all Tuesday; and about nine at night, tacked and stood down the channel. During Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, we had fluttering winds and calm weather, so that we were wafted to and fro near the Isle of Alderney, between the high land of St. Albans and Cape de la Hague. On Sunday morning, we drew near the coast of France; stood off and on; and in the evening anchored in the bay of Cherbourg: At the same time a feint was made, by sending a bomb-ketch to anchor near the town, as if our intention was to disembark in that place. A good number of shells were thrown; but none reached the town. The general's intention was, to land about a league to the westward of Querqueville, which is the westernmost fort on the bay; and every thing was prepared for the disembarkation. Since our last visit, the enemy had intrenched themselves by a line, running from Ecœurdeville, that stands about two miles from Cherbourg, along the coast for four or five miles, with several batteries at proper distances. Behind these intrenchments the French troops appeared, both horse and foot, in red and blue uniform; being, as we were told, the regiments of Clare, Liege, and Guienne. They did not care to advance to the open beach, as
their

their defences were not carried so far; and therefore, we ran the less risque in disembarking. Our bomb-ketches lying in shore, played upon their intrenchments, not only in the usual way, but also with ball mortars, which threw a great quantity of balls, from eight or nine to 1500 yards distance. These were well directed, and seemed greatly to disconcert the French cavalry. On the adjoining fields, we saw a great number of peasants reaping the corn; and in a meadow exactly opposite to us, there was one man employed in making hay with great composure, as if our landing was not worth his notice. Prince Edward went on board of the Pallas, one of the ships intended for battering the forts; and afterwards visited the bomb-ketches, that he might see the manner of working the mortars.

The brigade of guards and grenadiers, being ordered to land the first, under the command of a major general, were distributed into the flat-bottomed boats, which rowed towards the shore with more regularity than appeared at our last disembarkation, in the bay of Cancale. The ketches and men of war lying near the shore, fired without ceasing; and covered the landing so effectually, that the enemy durst not advance beyond their intrenchments. Our troops leaped into the water, and were quickly formed on the beach, with a natural breast-work before them. The field, however, was clear and open only to the extent of 200 paces: In the front was a hollow way, and a village with a sudden rising on the other side: On the left, from whence the enemy began to advance in line, the ground was intersected by hedges, and covered thick with orchards: A church, and a few houses, appeared at the foot of a hill.

Our troops seeing them advance, quitted the breast-work and marched up, edging towards them: Then the French began a straggling fire, which we returned in the same manner. As the enemy seemed leaning towards the hill, and the hollow way; it was thought advisable to send a detachment of grenadiers, that
might

might cut off their communication with the hill which they were endeavouring to gain. Orders were given for this purpose; but so much time was spent in dressing files, &c. that the design was anticipated by the French, who took possession of the hill, and picketted with our advanced posts. Part of the guards on our right, gained the rising ground in our front, and secured us from that quarter. In the mean time, the rest of our troops were disembarked with all possible expedition. All the boats employed in this service, contained no greater number than 1500 men; nevertheless, the landing was nearly finished before night. The enemy appeared drawn up in a line, about a mile on our left, where they stood the whole afternoon, and at night retired. Our advanced regiment immediately took post at Naqueville, on the hill; and it would have been fortunate, could we have marched on without delay: In that case we should, by proper dispositions, have surrounded several detached parties; extended our front on the plain; and occupied the village of Querqueville: But it was judged more prudent, to remain at a village called Erville, near the place where we disembarked. There we encamped at night in an irregular manner, so crowded, that if we had been attacked, with the hills on our right, and the sea on our left, we should not have had room enough for our front to operate with any advantage; for the ground on which we lay, did not extend above 400 paces. The reasons given for not advancing, were these: The whole of our infantry was not yet landed; and all the light-horse were on board: The general thought it imprudent to march without his whole force, and fort Querqueville was still in the enemy's possession. Notwithstanding these motives, it is an established maxim in war, never to occupy any ground but where you can exert your whole force to the best advantage; and no
good

good apology can be made, for hampering an army by a confined situation, in the face of a retiring enemy.

Next morning, a disposition was made for moving forwards: A party of light-horse and grenadiers, with two pieces of cannon, were ordered to advance by the low road to Querqueville; to be followed by the whole army, except one column, directed to march by the way of Naqueville, along the rising grounds. Long before we began to move, a gentleman who had been out reconnoitring, reported to the general, that no parties of the enemy were seen moving on the hill or plain; and that fort Querqueville seemed to be entirely abandoned.

Notwithstanding this intelligence, which was true and evident, the march of the army was retarded several hours, by their waiting for cannon. The advanced party of light-horse and grenadiers, found the information true; took possession of the fort; struck the French ensign; and hoisted English colours. Then the army marching up to the village of Querqueville; and another party of light-horse was detached to reconnoitre the high road by Hainville. In the mean time, the first party marched by the low road, on the back of the forts; and found the lines along the coast, the batteries and every thing clear. Thus encouraged, they advanced behind St. Aulne, Ecœurdeville, Hommet, and la Galet, to the city of Cherbourg, which was abandoned by the enemy, and open for our reception. The afternoon was not yet far advanced, and the reconnoitring party on the right from Hainville, had made report, that the wood was clear on that side; so that the army might have marched in two columns. Instead of this disposition, the troops moved in one column; and the line of march being lengthened till after midnight, the rear was bewildered and fatigued, and the men did not know where to
pitch

pitch their tents. The generals were quartered in town, and received all manner of civility from the citizens; who, to our shame, met with very ungrateful returns, notwithstanding the declaration in the manifesto, which was distributed among them for their comfort and encouragement. The soldiers, from their not being regularly encamped and carefully superintended, were at liberty to indulge themselves in all sorts of licentiousness: They plundered and ravaged the adjacent country all night long; the city itself was not exempted from pillage and brutality. No guards had been placed in the skirts of the town, nor other parts that ought to have been secured; so that great disorders were committed. The effects of this license appeared but too plain, to those officers who were early on duty in the morning. Endeavours indeed were used, to put a stop to such irregular proceedings; but it was late before the proper guards and sentries could be placed: Even this precaution when it did take effect, could neither remedy the mischief which had been done, nor sufficiently restrain the growing evil: For, to speak impartially, neither our declarations nor our safeguards were sacred.

The town of Cherbourg and its avenues being reconnoitred, it was determined to destroy the forts and the bason, without delay. The destruction of the forts was left to the direction of the engineers: That of the bason, was undertaken by some officers of the fleet and the artillery.

The port of Cherbourg was, some years ago, considered by the French, as an object of great importance; from its situation in regard to the river Seine, by which it favoured the navigation of their ships sailing down the channel; and from the circumstance of its being opposite to the finest parts of England. Mr. Belidor enhanced its merit, by giving a plan and description of it, in his treatise of Hydrostatics, where he expatiates on the utility of Cherbourg. Part of
his

his plan is executed with great labour, solid materials, and excellent workmanship. The stones are four foot by one and a half, almost as hard as marble, and cramped with iron: The bridge and flood-gates are equally strong and elegant. What was done, must have cost an immense sum; but, from the work's being discontinued, it would appear that the plan did not answer, or that they were tired of the expence; perhaps both reasons concurred. If I may presume to judge, the bay is too open and insecure, notwithstanding the island of Pelee and the point of Hommet, which form the harbour; and from my own observation, I conclude, that the weight of back-water in the little river, is not sufficient to clear the basin.

The town itself is quite open and defenceless. They had indeed raised a few unconnected batteries: On the beach, at the distance of a mile from the town, was Tour la Ville, a square redoubt; and along the beach, in front of their former camp, was an entrenchment with cannon. To the westward of the town, the shore was secured with the following defences, that stood at the distance of six or seven hundred yards from each other: Galet, which has two faces to the sea, two flanks to the beach, and a horn work to the land: Hommet, a square redoubt: Ecœurdeville, a battery en barbette to the sea, and two towers to the beach and land: A little above this work, begins a line of entrenchment along the coast, with several batteries: Fort St. Aulne, and Querqueville, on the point, nearly of the same form with the Ecœurdeville. But to return to our military operations. Our camp was formed in a straggling manner, on the summit and descent of a hill, fronting eastward, to the strongest ground; open and exposed to the right flank, difficult of access to the rear, having the sea and close ground to the left; so that on the whole, it was a very improper spot for military manœuvres.

The

The commanding post on the hill, at the Hermitage, was occupied; but a rising ground in the valley underneath, on the rear, which commanded that avenue of the town, was neglected. The army was kept very quiet in camp, by the out-parties of the light-horse, which were always vigilant and alert. In this corps were several excellent officers; and indeed, it was the most useful body in the king's service.

At first, they proceeded but slowly in the demolition of the works; a very uncomfortable consideration, as we received daily intelligence from deserters, that the enemy were employed in assembling a considerable body of forces to intercept our retreat. That such a number of troops should retire before our army when it landed, is not to be accounted for any other way, than by supposing, that they did not chuse to trust their militia, and expected a reinforcement of regulars sufficient to overpower us at once.

The French camp was formed at Walloign, an open fertile country, at the distance of four leagues from Cherbourg: Had we pursued them to that post, the whole country might have been laid under contribution.

Some mines in the basin were sprung: The forts had been hitherto run down by hand, for want of miners; but now we took the more effectual method of blowing them up. A report in writing was given in to the general, of the situation and strength of Cherbourg and its outlets; together with proposals for encamping in lines; and a remonstrance, touching the necessity there was, to prepare a disposition for a regular and safe retreat. His royal highness Prince Edward was every day on shore, from our first landing, and remarkably attentive to all the different operations.

The barracks in town were occupied by the grenadiers of the line, and some other troops. Detachments were sent out every day to the eastward, towards

A PLAN OF THE COAST OF CHERBOURG.





wards Wolloign, where they often discovered and skirmished with parties of the enemy. Deserters were daily brought in; and we received variety of intelligence. The soldiers continued to maraude; some were tried and acquitted. The inhabitants of Cherbourg, who chiefly suffered by their licentiousness, complained in vain; they were courteously heard, but received no relief. They were terribly alarmed when we began to burn their ships in the basin, apprehending that the whole town would be reduced to ashes: But so much caution was observed, that the houses sustained no injury.

Considerable progress was made in the demolition of the works. A plan of re-embarkation was concerted: The commodore proposed that a slight intrenchment should be made, sufficient to defend the last division that should be re-embarked. He said he would order the ships in to cover us, to flank and scour any works we should make: He pitched on the bays where he judged the re-embarkation might be the most easily and safely performed: He expressed his opinion, that the forts should only be demolished towards the sea; and the walls towards the land, be left intire, to cover our retreat. His advice was followed accordingly. The intrenchment was begun and ended in two days: It extended across the neck of land, on which Homer stands; was flanked on the right, by Ecœurdeville; on the left, by Gallet; and in the front of it, was the village of Bellecroix, with a small redoubt. Between the forts were intermediate bays, from which the troops were to be re-embarked. (See the Plan annexed.)

The work was retarded by the sloth and drunkenness of the men, who had discovered some magazines of wine, and became extremely dissolute: The footguards, however, on this occasion, exhibited a laudable example to the rest of the troops; for, after the first night at Cherbourg, they were strictly kept to

camp and discipline. The duty was carried on in the common routine: The out parties were still active and alert: The labour was moderate, and the army enjoyed the utmost tranquility.

The public taxes in Cherbourg were raised for his Britannic majesty; together with a contribution, and ransoms for the town; as well as for a glass manufactory, a royalty which yields considerable profits: All these sums when collected, did not, as we were informed, exceed 60,000 livres, equivalent to about 2,500 pounds.

The general, attended by some of the commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a detachment of grenadiers and a party of light-horse, some of the French cavalry appeared at a distance. Captain Lindsey, of the light-horse, was immediately ordered to attack them; at the request (as it is said) of some young gentlemen, who were desirous of seeing the horse charge: He, accordingly, advanced at a brisk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and falling in with a body of infantry, posted behind a hedge, received a severe fire, which obliged the light-horse to wheel about and retire. Captain Lindsey was mortally wounded by a musket shot, and died universally regretted, as a worthy young man, and one of the most intelligent, active, and industrious officers in the service. What pity, so much merit should have been unnecessarily thrown away, to gratify the rash impertinent curiosity of those, who had no right to dictate on such an occasion!

The dissolute behaviour of the troops continuing, several individuals were tried, and one soldier was hanged *in terrorem*: Some others were murdered by the peasants, in the very act of marauding.

The demolition of the works being finished quietly, a resolution was taken to re-embark. All the brass ordnance taken from the enemy, had been put on board a Danish vessel, lying in the port of Cherbourg,

bourg, and sent to England under convoy. Our stores and artillery were shipped on the 15th of August; and the light-horse embarked on platforms, laid in the flat-bottomed boats.

On the 16th, at three o'clock in the morning, the camp was struck; so that when the inhabitants of Cherbourg awoke, they saw no vestige of us, but the destruction and havock we had made.

The lines marched down to the beach, on the west side of Gallet; but did not enter the intrenchment, as no enemy appeared to disturb us. The whole army was re-embarked under the shade of fort Gallet; cover it could not be called, as it had neither troops within, nor artillery on the ramparts, to defend us in case we should have been attacked. An effort of this kind might have been made with success, by an active enterprizing enemy, who could have mixed with us, before they had been much annoyed by the shipping. So far we were fortunate. Before 11 o'clock the embarkation was compleated, with equal ease, distinctness, and expedition; very much to the honour of the commodore, and every sea-officer concerned. His royal highness Prince Edward came off with the last division of the grenadiers, and steered the boat aboard. Hostages had been taken, for the punctual performance of the articles of ransom.

Though no immediate danger appears in re-embarkations of this kind; yet, if military dispositions are ever necessary, they ought to take place in an enemy's country; where the troops are exposed to accidents, that may be of the most pernicious consequence: Besides, by such dispositions, the officers and men are habituated to military manœuvres; and learn, by practice, how to behave with coolness and composure, on all emergencies. No better opportunity can offer for learning these operations, than during a campaign in the face of an enemy: The neglect of such manœuvres, is attended sometimes, with the most

fatal blunders and mistakes, when it becomes necessary to occupy, to cover, or to abandon posts, in time of action. In such cases, the most spirited and intrepid troops are puzzled, perplexed, and thrown into confusion, by not knowing the detail of their duty. We complain that opportunities very seldom occur, to manœuvre our army in a proper manner; yet, when these offer they are neglected. The young officers being left without improvement and instruction, triumph in their own ignorance, and precipitation; and those who have seen service, instead of setting a proper example to their juniors, act from caprice, rather than from the dictates of reflection and experience: Fatal effect of licence, and relaxation in discipline! We remained part of two days in the harbour, without seeing the face of an enemy; and on the 18th, sailed with little wind and fair weather. Off Alderney, the rear of our fleet was dogged by a French privateer, which one of our frigates engaged; but she being likely to escape, the Rochester man of war bore down upon her, and she struck immediately.

We steered for England; and on Saturday 19, anchored in Weymouth road, under the high land of Portland. Next day, the Prince went ashore to divine service. On Monday we weighed; but the wind veering about, were obliged to drop anchor again. Here we received the agreeable news, that Louisbourg was taken by our troops in America: This pleasure, however, was somewhat allayed, by the account of our miscarriage under general Abercombie, in his endeavours to force the French lines, at Ticonderago. On Tuesday, about midnight, we weighed again; and next day stood along shore off Torbay. On Thursday morning, we stretched over to the southward; but, the wind changing and blowing a hard gale, the whole fleet bore away for the English shore, and anchored a second time in Weymouth bay,

bay, under Portland hill, famous for its quarries of free-stone. The face of the country, roughened with bare hills and chalky cliffs, exhibits but a very uncomfortable prospect. The fields are ill enclosed; few trees and fewer houses appear; nor is the eye entertained with variety. This barren and bleak appearance may, of itself, secure the coast from invasion. What a very different aspect have the fertile and well cultivated fields on the coast of Normandy!



MILITARY

ORDERS and INSTRUCTIONS

Relating to the

THIRD ENTERPRIZE.

Head quarters, St. LUNAR, Setember 4, 1758.

PAROLE *St. Maloes.*

For the day, major general Dury.

Major of brigade : Major Vaughan.

Piquets this night : Guards, lieutenant colonel Evelin: Line, colonel Lambton, lieutenant colonel Parker, and lieutenant colonel Tatton.

The quarter masters and camp colour-men, to attend the quarter master general immediately, at the windmill; and such part of the army as is landed, to encamp as soon as ever the ground is marked out; the rest to encamp as the regiments land.

The major general of the day, to advance the piquets, and post them.

A captain and 100 men to parade immediately, and march towards St. Lunar; and take care to prevent any irregularities being committed, or soldiers without officers entering the town.

Five companies of grenadiers of the line, to parade immediately, and march towards St. Briac. Field officers : Lieutenant colonel Sir William Boothby; to attend at head quarters for orders.

The

The quarter masters, and parties of men from each regiment, as soon as the camp is marked out, to attend at St. Lunar for straw: Two serjeants to be orderly on the quarter master general.

All the orders given when formerly ashore at Cherbourg, to be strictly observed; especially with regard to marauding.

A subaltern and 30 men from the first brigade, to parade immediately; and march down to the beach, to take up all sailors running up the country.

Head quarters, ST. LUNAR, September 5.

Parole Dinant.

For to-day, major general Mostyn: To-morrow, major general Elliot.

Major of brigade: Major Wright.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Sands: Line, colonel lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant colonel Thomas Wilkinson, lieutenant colonel Reed.

The whole army to hold themselves in readiness to move, upon the shortest warning: The men will receive provisions from the ships, and must expect no other.

No officers to send men any where, without serjeants: Officers to be particularly exact in demanding an account from those serjeants, of the men, during their absence, as well as the time of their absence.

The quarter masters, and camp colour-men, to attend immediately on the beach in the bay, to the right of the landing-place, to receive five days bread which is now landed: A provision of meat will be ashore to-morrow.

Field officer to overlook the distribution: Lieutenant colonel Campbell.

Returns of the whole army to be given in this day, by five o'clock.

88 JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN

Separate returns to be given in every morning, at orderly time, of the sick and missing: The town guard, provost's guard, and guard upon the beach, to be relieved immediately, and to be given by the second brigade.

A captain, three subalterns, and 100 men, to parade immediately, at the wind-mill; to march towards the point St. Dinare, and to be under the command of the quarter master general: This detachment from the third brigade.

A subaltern, and 30 men, likewise to parade immediately, and to wait there for orders: This likewise from the third brigade.

General parade in the front of the first brigade.

Orderly time at 8 o'clock.

Head quarters at ST. LUNAR, September 6.

Parole St. Briac.

For to-morrow, major general Boscawen.

Major of brigade: Preston.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Tatton: Line, colonel duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Sorrel, lieutenant colonel Lambert.

The quarter masters to attend at the beach by 11 o'clock, to receive three days meat; and such fresh provisions as are in the provost's hands, will be delivered out at the same time: Field officer to overlook the distribution; lieutenant colonel Brudenell.

The provost has orders to go his rounds this day as usual; and to hang up, on the spot, any person he finds breaking open, pillaging, or firing any house, without further trial: This order to be immediately read to the men.

After orders, 5 o'clock.

Commanding officers of regiments, must attend as much as possible to the consumption of provisions; as well as to the receipts of them, that have been landed

landed for the use of the troops; that they may last the proper time, and that the army may not be disappointed in the time of future supply.

In the present scarcity of fresh provisions, it is expected, that the officers will exactly conform to the order formerly given out, and repeated; of sending all provisions to the provost, to be equally divided: All cows are included in this order.

Such companies of grenadiers as are not compleated, both to officers and men, are immediately to be compleated from their regiments.

Head quarters ST. LUNAR, September 7.

Parole Brest.

Major general for to-morrow: Major general Elliot.

Major of brigade: Wright.

Piquets this night: Guards, lord Adam Gordon: Line, colonel Cæsar, lieutenant colonel Ady, lieutenant colonel Robinson.

Two hundred grenadiers of the line, with proper officers, to be at the windmill at nine o'clock; to march from thence, to reconnoitre with the quarter master general: For this duty, major Dalhaut.

All the pioneers of the army, to parade at the same time, at the windmill, with a captain and two subalterns of the line, to march likewise with the quarter master general. All the quarter masters to meet the commissary this day at 12 o'clock, at the village of St. Lunar; to give receipts for the provisions they have received, the two last days past; and to settle a method of future deliverance. An officer, and 30 men, to parade at two o'clock; and march down to the bay of St. Briac, to receive the provisions as they may be sent ashore, and to lodge them in a magazine there: The commissary to attend with them.

A detachment of 300 men from the line with arms, and 100 without arms, to parade immediately, and
be

be at the windmill at 10 o'clock ; to march under the command of colonel duke of Richmond: For this duty; one field officer, a captain, and three subalterns, to every 100 men. Field officer for this duty: Lieutenant colonel William Wilkinson.

All guards to be paraded by 7 o'clock.

After orders.

The *general* to beat at seven o'clock ; the *assembly* half an hour after: The army to march at nine, as they are now encamped, by the right; the grenadiers of the line, to bring up the rear. A court-martial to meet to-morrow morning, at five o'clock, to try three grenadiers of Loudon's regiment, confined by lieutenant colonel Cunningham. Lieutenant colonel Lambton, president: Lieutenant colonel Hale, lieutenant colonel Baugh, and 10 captains from the line, members.

Such regiments as have not sent their sick on board, to send ~~serjeants~~ *serjeants* to the beach; that they may be conveyed by the cutter there, if possible.

Head quarters ST. LUNAR, September 8.

A general court-martial to sit immediately, in the center of the brigade of guards. Colonel Cæsar, president: The first regiment finds three captains, the Coldstream four, and the third five.

Three hundred grenadiers of the line to parade immediately, in the front of the windmill; and all camp colour-men, to parade at the same place, in order to march off with that detachment.

Lieutenant colonel Lambton to take the piquets this night, of the guards, in the room of lord Adam Gordon, who is to join the grenadiers.

After orders given at ST. GUILDO.

Parole *Coventry*.

To-morrow, major general Dury.

Major of brigade: Preston.

Piquets

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Evelyn: Line, duke of Richmond, lieutenant colonel Liester, lieutenant colonel lord George Lenox.

The court-martial of the guards, colonel Cæsar president; with the court-martial of the line, colonel Lambton president; are both dissolved.

Every regiment to have patrols constantly going; to prevent marauding, in the absence of its own men.

The major general of the day, to advance the piquets.

The *general* to beat at five; the *assembly* half an hour after; and march at six.

After orders.

The army not to strike their tents, till further orders.

Head quarters at St. GUILDO, September 9.

Parole *Portsmouth*.

To-morrow, major general Mostyn.

Major of brigade: Vaughan.

Piquets this night: Guards, lieutenant colonel Tatton: Line, colonel Cæsar, lieutenant colonel Burgoin, major Preston.

The *general* to beat at two o'clock; the *assembly* half an hour after; and the army to march at three.

The brigade of guards to pass the strand, opposite to the camp: A deputy quarter master to attend at the head of their brigade.

The grenadiers, and rest of the army, to pass by the Convent.

The field pieces to go with the last battalion of the last brigade that passes.

Whenever the army marches into camp, no men to be suffered to go for straw, except in a party and with officers, till their tents are pitched.

Officers to take all the care possible, to prevent the men's firing without order, at any time.

The regiments to compleat their ammunition to 36 rounds a man; and to apply, at 11 o'clock, to the artillery, near the Convent, for that purpose.

MILITARY

MILITARY TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

THIRD ENTERPRIZE.

WE were detained in Weymouth bay, by tempestuous weather and contrary winds, till Thursday morning, when we sailed with a north-east wind, though some time elapsed before certain transports were under sail, many officers being a shore: It blew so hard that we were obliged to tack, lest we should have fallen in with the islands; we lay too all night, and in the morning of Friday, stood over to the coast of England; in the evening being off the Start Point, we put about to the southward, and on Saturday morning found ourselves close upon Guernsey. Next day we made the French shore, supposed to be cape de la Hague, and were almost becalmed betwixt Jersey and that head-land. On Sunday evening we anchored in the bay of St. Lunar, two leagues to the westward of St. Maloes, with intention, as we heard, to land in this place, and burn a considerable number of vessels, said to be in the harbour of St. Briac, about a mile in shore.

The commodore proposed to attack with the ships the forts of St. Maloes, to run in the bomb-ketches to bombard

bombard the town; to row up the flat bottomed boats, after the forts should be taken, so as to pass the town in the night, that they might transport the troops to the St. Servan-side, where a blockade should be formed, and bomb-batteries might be erected against the town.

The sloops and ketches having approached the shore to cover the disembarkation, we landed without opposition, on a fair open beach; the ground before us being perfectly clear for a mile, and very proper for intrenchments. On the right was a promontary; the left was strong by nature, and there were proper posts in the front for securing the intrenchments, capable of being defended separately. One of the boats being overset, eight men were lost in this disembarkation. A detachment of grenadiers was immediately sent to St. Briac, where they burned 14 or 15 small vessels. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were spent in reconnoitring, and deliberating on what could be done for the annoyance of the enemy. Prince Edward, in reconnoitring, advanced so near as to expose his person to some shot from the town. A ball grazing *en ricochet*, near the spot where he stood, a serjeant sprung before him, to defend his royal highness with his body; the prince was so pleased with this uncommon mark of courage and attachment, that he rewarded the man with a handsome gratification. Every person of judgment, acquainted with the situation and state of St. Maloes, believed it was above insult, either from our land forces or our shipping. The mouth of the river that forms the basin from St. Maloes to St. Servan, extends above two miles in breadth, at the narrowest part, so as to be out of the reach of our metal, and the forts that defended the entrance, were too strong and too numerous for the ships to attempt, considering the difficult navigation of the entry, through which none of the pilots would undertake to conduct them. The entrance is defended by several batteries,

batteries, mounting in all above 50 pieces of large cannon; and 40 pieces are planted on the west-side of the town, being generally 48 pounders. There were seven frigates or armed vessels lying in the basin, whose guns might have been brought to bear upon any batteries we could have raised on shore, to the westward above Dinar, or upon any ships that could have entered by the usual channel..

It was now proposed that the troops should advance five leagues up the river, pass the bridge at Dinant, and march down the other side: Every person who knew the situation of the forts, the towns, the frigates in the basin, the bridge at Dinant, the roads that were impassable to artillery, and the strength of St. Maloes on the east-side, saw at once the impossibility of executing either proposal.

On the third day after our landing, it blew so hard that no boats could go on board the fleet; the ship provisions which had been brought on shore, were almost exhausted: The peasants had drove away their cattle and abandoned the country, so that very little was brought to the camp. The ground where the ships lay at anchor, was so foul and rocky that the people in the neighbourhood came out to see them dash in pieces. They declared they never durst anchor in that unsafe road of St. Lunar; and said they were sure our sea officers were extremely uneasy: Had the gale increased and our ships been driven out to sea, we should have been in a very uncomfortable situation. The commodore thinking it unsafe to lie longer in this place, moved up to the bay of St. Cas, about three leagues to the westward.

The design upon St. Maloes being now laid aside, it was resolved to penetrate farther into the country; moving however, in such a manner as to be near the fleet, in case it should be necessary to re-embark.

On Friday the eighth we began our march, and came to our ground at St. Guildo pretty late, though
our

our progress was no more than nine miles : In the afternoon as we advanced along a gut of the sea, the enemy popped at us from the other side, and were saluted with grape-shot from our field-pieces.

On the ninth in the afternoon, we crossed this gut at low water, and were disturbed in our passage, by the enemy who wounded a good number of soldiers, by firing at us from behind hedges, and out of the neighbouring houses. A message was sent to them by a priest, threatening to destroy the houses, unless they would cease firing: But, as no regard was payed to this declaration, the houses were burned, as soon as we reached the place of our encampment, about two miles on the other side of this inlet.

Next morning early we marched about three miles farther to the village of Matignon; there was great skirmishing on our left flanks, and when we drew near the village; some French piquets, to the number of about two battalions, presented themselves before us; but, they soon dispersed at the approach of our grenadiers, after a few shot had been fired upon them from our field-pieces.

When the French disappeared, we continued our rout through the village, and encamped with as much security and as little precaution, as if the enemy had been at the distance of twenty leagues; though the deserters had assured us that an army under the Duc d'Aiguillon from Brest, was advanced as far as Lambale, about six miles from our encampment: Nay, they had even given us the names and numbers of the regiments which composed this body, viz.

Battalions.	
Royal Vaisseaux	2.
Quircy	2.
Penthievre	1.
Bourbon	2.
Bollonois	2.
Brie	2.
Volontaire	1.
Escadrons Mortbœuf	4.
Escadrons de Monté	2.
Regiments of Militia	2.
Pieces of cannon	10.
Mortars	8.
The	

The bay of St. Cas, being distant about three miles, was this afternoon reconnoitred for re-embarkation. The Coldstream regiment of guards had already possessed the ground to the right of the village of St. Cas, by the Windmill: That same night they took two small batteries on the left of the Bay, which played a-cross it, and threw the guns over the rock into the sea. The Bay was covered by an intrenchment which the French had made to prevent our landing: It was now proposed this should be turned against the enemy; and the Coldstream regiment made some progress in the work, which however, was interrupted for want of tools. The sand hills along shore, formed an insurmountable objection to any thing that would be made in the way of defence, as they served the enemy for cover: This reason was given and reported, against the design of embarking the troops from hence; and a proposal was made that the re-embarkation should be performed from an open fair beach on the left, between St. Cas and St. Guildo: This advice was neglected, and all our subsequent conduct favoured strong of blind security and presumption.

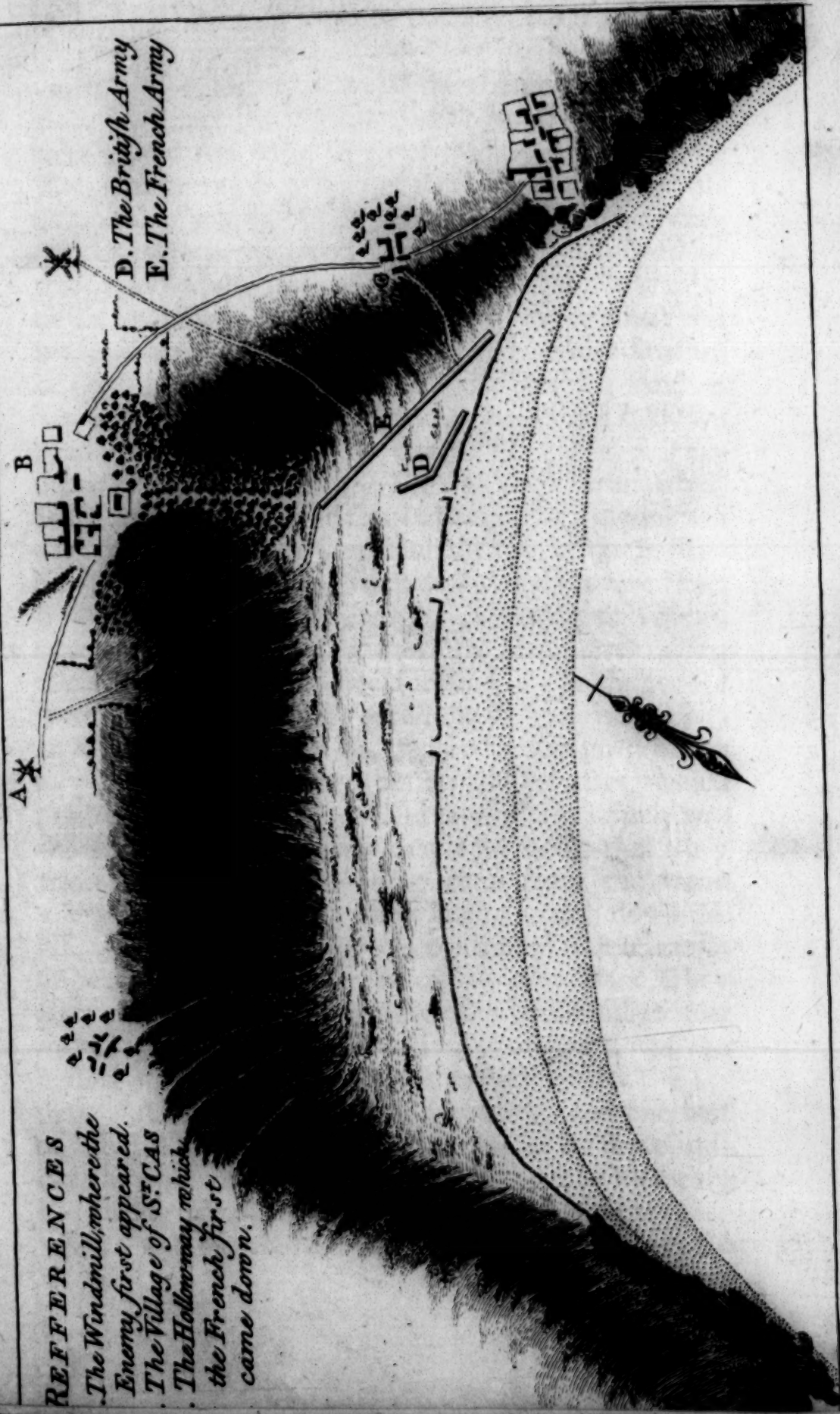
In the afternoon, it was determined by a council of war, that we should re-embark with all expedition.

Had we decamped in the night without noise, we should in all probability have arrived at the beach, before the enemy had received any intelligence of our motions, and in that case we might have re-embarked without molestation: But, as if our intention had been to give the French warning; the *general* was beat about two o'clock on Monday morning, the *assembly* following as usual, and the enemy repeated the same signals in our hearing: Our troops were immediately in motion; yet, though the distance did not exceed three miles, the halts and interruptions were so frequent, that the army did not arrive on the beach of St. Cas, till near nine o'clock. They skirmished

PLAN of S^T CAS BAY.

REFERENCES

The Windmill, where the
Enemy first appeared.
The Village of S^T CAS
The Hollow-way which
the French first
came down.





1877 OCT 21 10 11 AM

finished a little on the march, but no considerable body of the enemy appeared until we had reached the shore. The embarkation of the troops was immediately begun; but by some mistake in orders, they were rowed too far in quest of their respective ships: The transports boats did not return with that punctuality which was requisite, and when they came, were employed in carrying off horses and cows instead of men, notwithstanding all the attention and authority of the sea-officers, who behaved with great conduct and moderation. The small ships and bomb-ketches ranged in shore, to cover the embarkation; and it was a pity that all the cutters and small craft had not been brought in towards the beach. The enemy first appeared by a windmill to the left (see the Plan annexed) as we fronted them, and from a battery of 10 guns and eight mortars, played upon us all the time of our embarkation: They began to march down partly covered by a hollow way on their left; their design was to gain a wood, where they might form and extend themselves along our front, then to advance forward under shelter of the sand hills, which favoured them greatly. They were no sooner in motion, than the shipping began to play upon them with cannon and mortars, which produced great slaughter and confusion: Such was the execution where ever they appeared, that they would not venture to come forth from the wood which they had gained: Their line of march down the hill, was greatly staggered; continued sometime in suspense, and then turned off to one side. They afterwards extended themselves along the hill to our right, under cover of which they marched down the hollow-way, and from thence rushed on to the attack. All the grenadiers of our army, and one half of the first regiment of guards remained on shore, under the command of major general Dury, who seeing the enemy advance, ordered them to form in grand divisions, and march from behind the bank that covered

G

them

them, in order to meet the French, as they rushed out from the defile. Had this motion been made a little sooner, and our troops had attacked with their bayonets, before a considerable number of the enemy were disengaged from the hollow-way, perhaps it might have succeeded so far, as to disconcert and throw them into confusion: But, the advice of a gentleman, who suggested this expedient was neglected, and the opportunity lost. The French were allowed to extend themselves, so as to form a very formidable front against our line, which was drawn up in uneven ground, and began the action with an irregular fire from right to left: This was returned by the enemy, and the engagement continued for sometime with doubtful success. The French having such a great superiority in number, that the English troops were in danger of being surrounded and cut in pieces; it was proposed to general Dury, that they should retreat along the beach towards a rock on the left. In this march, our flanks might have been secured on one side by the intrenchment, and on the other by the sea; and the enemy in pursuing us, would have been exposed to the whole fire of the shipping, which, in all likelihood, they would not have been able to bear. No prospect of victory, or even escape remained, except by boats. Sir John Armitage was shot through the head in the beginning of the action; many of the officers fell, and a great number of men were slain. At length their ammunition, which was far from being compleat, began to fail; they were seized with panic, they faltered, they broke, and fled in the utmost confusion: Some ran to the sea and endeavoured to save their lives by swimming towards the boats, which were ordered to give them all possible assistance. Some officers swam near two miles before they were taken up: General Dury being wounded, took to the sea where he perished, and this was the fate of a great number.

The

The enemy no sooner perceived our troops give way, then they fell in among them with their bayonets, and a considerable slaughter ensued. Our men were butchered both on the shore and in the water, and many in swimming were killed by the shot and shells thrown from the French cannon and mortars for that purpose, as well as to sink the boats, one of which was actually destroyed. The carnage would not have been so great had not the frigates continued to fire occasionally on the enemy. These being silenced by a signal from the commodore; the French officers and soldiers exhibited a noble instance of humanity and moderation, in giving immediate quarter and protection to the conquered. Such generosity we could hardly expect in return for marauding, pillaging, burning, and other excesses which our soldiers had committed. Some hundreds of our men, instead of throwing themselves into the sea, more wisely retired to the rock on the left, where they made a stand, exhausted their ammunition, and then surrendered at discretion. Our loss on this unfortunate occasion, amounted to about one thousand choice troops killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; nor was this little advantage cheaply purchased by the enemy. The shot from the frigates, and the shells from the ketches, made lanes through them as they marched down the hill; and the fire of our troops had a considerable effect, so that their loss could not be much inferior to that of the English.

Commodore lord Howe perceiving the sailors in the boats, were a little staggered by the enemies fire, exhibited a remarkable example of intrepidity, by ordering himself to be rowed in his own boat through the thickest of the fire, and bringing off as many men as it would carry.

War is so dreadful in itself, and so severe in its consequences; that the exercise of generosity and compassion, by which the horrors of it are softened,

ought to be approved, encouraged, and imitated. Such conduct is amiable, is noble: It is the best practice of virtue; and, indeed, the triumph of human nature: But we ought to use our best endeavours, for deserving this treatment at the hands of a civilized enemy. We ought to be humane in our turn, to those whom the fate of war has subjected to our power: We ought to observe the most rigid discipline among the troops, and religiously abstain from all acts of violence and oppression. Thus a laudable emulation would quickly ensue; and the powers at war, vie with each other in humanity and politeness. In other respects, the commander of an invading armament, will always find his account in being well with the common people of the country on which the descent is made: They will be encouraged to bring regular supplies of provision and refreshments, into the camp: They will mingle with the soldiers, and form friendships: They will serve as guides, and messengers: They will let out their cattle for hire, as draught-horses: They will work as day-labourers: They will discover proper fords, bridges, roads, and defiles; and, if artfully managed, communicate many useful hints of intelligence.

Unless great care and circumspection is exerted, in maintaining discipline, and bridling the licentious disposition of the soldiers; such invasions as these, will be productive of nothing but miscarriage and disgrace. This is, at best, but a piratical way of carrying on war; and the troops engaged in it, are in some measure debauched by the nature of the service. They are huddled together in transports, where the *minutiae* of military order, cannot be observed; though the good of the service greatly depends, upon a due observance of these forms. The soldiers grow negligent with respect to cleanliness, and the exterior ornaments of dress: They are apt to become slovenly, slothful, and altogether unfit for a return of duty: They

They are tumbled about occasionally in ships and boats, landed and re-embarked in a tumultuous manner, under a divided and disorderly command: They are accustomed to retire at the first report of an approaching enemy, and take shelter on another element; nay, their small pillaging parties, are often obliged to fly before unarmed peasants. Their duty, on such occasions, is the most unmanly part of a soldier's business; namely, to ruin, ravage, and destroy: They soon yield to the temptation of pillage, and are habituated to rapine: They give a loose to intemperance, intoxication, and riot; commit a thousand excesses; and when an enemy appears, run on board with their plunder. Thus, the dignity of the service is debased: They lose all sense of honour, and of shame: They are no longer restricted by military laws, nor over-awed by the authority of officers: In a word, they degenerate into lawless buccaneers. From such a total relaxation of morals, and discipline; what can ensue, but riot, confusion, defeat, disgrace, and ruin?

It may be worth while to consider, whether even all the advantage, that could be expected from such descents, will over-balance these evils, some of which are inevitable; together with the extraordinary expence intailed upon the nation, by equipping armaments of this nature. True it is, we alarm and insult the French coast; employ a considerable number of their troops at home; ruin their trade; protect our own navigation; and secure our country from invasions: But it may be asked, whether all these purposes might not be answered as effectually, at a much smaller expence, by our shipping only.

After all, should it be judged expedient to prosecute this desultory kind of war; our commanders will do well to consider these salutary maxims: *That a landing ought never to be made in an enemy's country, without taking proper precautions to secure a retreat.*

JOURNAL OF THE CAMPAIGN, &c.

street. That the severest discipline ought to be preserved, during all the operations of the campaign. That we ought never to disembark, except upon a well concerted plan; or commence our military transactions, without some immediate point in view. And that a re-embarkation ought never to be attempted, except from a clear, open beach, where the approaches of an enemy may be seen, and the troops covered by the fire of their shipping. For my own part, I should be glad to know, for what reason we remained in France, after the design upon St. Maloes was laid aside; with what view we penetrated so many days march into the country; neglected the repeated intelligence we received; communicated by beat of drum, our midnight motions, to an enemy of double our force; loitered near seven hours, in a march of three miles; and lastly, began the re-embarkation of the troops, at a place where no proper measures had been taken for their cover and defence. I shall likewise presume to suggest, that in case of any future enterprize of this nature, the ministry will find it convenient, to pitch upon a commander of experience, authority, and approved conduct; who, conscious of his own importance, will steadily pursue one uniform plan of action; and will not, from a dangerous diffidence, or a yet more dangerous easiness of temper, either listen to the chimerical projects of vanity and caprice; or yield to the solicitations of hot-brained, youthful temerity.



FINIS

